AN INTRODUCTION INTO THE Greeke Tongue,

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In moſt plaine manner, delivering the principall matters of the *GRAMMAR* thereof, ſo farre forth as may help toward the underſtanding of the *Greeke* Text of the Holy Goſpell.

Compoſed for their ſakes which underſtand not Latine; and yet are deſirous to have ſome competent knowledg in the Originall Sacred Scripture.

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Of the uſe of this VVorke.

WHereas there is ſet forth in Engliſh an Introduction into Hebrew, commonly called Udals Grammar, by which many have attained unto a good meaſure of skill in that holy Tongue; and there are now not a few, which deſire to underſtand the Greek Text of the holy Goſpel, it hath ſeemed profitable to compoſe this Work for a help thereunto. And we have begun with the Verbs, becauſe when the courſe of them is known, all other matters Grammaticall will ſoon be perceived. Schindler in his profound Hebrew Grammar treateth of the Verb before the Noune; ſo doth Erpenius in his Arabian; and Mr. Chriſtopher Sims in his Introduction into Latine. If any obiect, that much is here wanting, which is neceſſary unto the learning of the whole art of the Language, they may conſider, that this is an introduction thereunto. And yet it is ſuch, as that they, which doe skill all herein, (underſtanding common Latin) may without the help of a lively voyce, uſing the meanes extant, learn all other knowledge in the Tongue. For which cauſe in the Marginall notes and deliveries, the moſt uſefull bookes thereunto are mentioned. This work is profitable for youths in Schooles to uſe in private; for hereby they will the eaſier and ſooner become Grammarians, and ſo be the better enabled to proceed in Authors. Tea men, which have made ſome progreſſe in the ſtudy of the Language, ſhall finde it not unprofitable to read this

Another hath already ſet forth a Dictionary of the words thereof with Engliſh Interpretation.

whole Introduction; for it will afford them ſome memorable obſervations, and bring to their remembrance ſundry matters either forgotten, or not ſo clearly afore comprehended. Laſtly, they which underſtand not Latine, and are capable of Language-learning, may by few houres teaching herein, attaine unto a good meaſure of skill, how to read with Grammaticall underſtanding, in the Greek Text of the glorious Goſpel. A Student is to take notice, that in this Booke r. *ſignifieth* rule: *and that at* r.697. *&c. is delivered how a learner is to begin and proceed therein. At* r.691. *&c. is ſhewed the common pronouncing of the Letters. And at* r.677. *&c. the Accents, Spirits, Points, and other conſiderable things in reading. Alſo, whereas certain numbers of figures, in the increaſing order of them, from* r.545. *unto* r.583. *are twice written, it may be noted, that each number in the firſt writing of them, hath the figure* 1. *added to it; and each number in the ſecond writing hath the figure* 2. *added. So that when reference is made unto any of thoſe increaſing numbers, the figure* 1. *or* 2. *is added therewithall. And as this preſent worke will be much helpfull unto all which deſire ſome knowledge in the Greek; ſo (if God permit and aſſiſt) there ſhall be made ſuch an Introduction into the ſacred Hebrew, as that the Grammar thereof may be eaſily and ſpeedily in a good meaſure comprehended, by ones own endeavour, or with help of a lively voyce a few times. Alſo, for ſuch as underſtand Latine, the like ſhall be made into the Chaldean, Syrian, and Arabian.*

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pertaining thereunto.

An *Introduction* into the *Greek Tongue*.

Of Barytone Verbs.

EVery Verb is either a [a] *Barytone*, or a *Circumflexe*, or ending in *μι*.

2. The Verbe ending in *ω*, and not having [b] *ε*, *α*, or *ο*, immediately afore it, is a *Barytone*, and declined after this example. There are three voyces, the Active, the Passive, and the Middle.

The Indicative Mood Active.

3. The Preſent tenſe ſingular. *τύπτω* I beat, *τύπτεις* thou beateſt, *τύπτει* he beateth. Dually, *τύπτετον* ye [c] (being) two doe beat, *τύπτετον* they (two) doe beat. Plurally, *τύπτομεν* we (being) more doe beat, *τύπτετε* ye more doe beat, *τύπτουσι* they more doe beat.

4. The Preterimperfect tenſe ſ. *ἔτυπτον* I did beat, *ἔτυπτες*, *ἔτυπτε*. D. *ἐτύπτετον*, *ἐτυπτέτην*. P. *ἐτύπτομεν*, *ἐτύπτετε*, *ἔτυπτον*.

5. The Preterperfect tenſe ſ. *τέτυφα* I have beaten, *τέτυφας*, *τέτυφε*. D. *τετύφατον*, *τετύφατον*. P. *τετύφαμεν*, *τετύφατε*, *τετύφασι*.

6. The Preterpluperfect tenſe ſ. *ἐτετύφειν* I had beaten, *ἐτετύφεις*, *ἐτετύφει*. D. *ἐτετύφειτον*, *ἐτετύφείτην*. P. *ἐτετύφειμεν*, *ἐτετύφειτε*, *ἐτετύφεισαν*.

7. The firſt [d] Aoriſt ſ. *ἔτυψα* I have beaten, is declined as *r.* 5. ſaving that it maketh his third perſon duall in *ατην*, as *ἐτυψάτην*, and his third perſon plurall in *αν*, as *ἔτυψαν*.

8. The ſecond Aoriſt ſ. *ἔτυπον* I have beaten, is declined as *r.* 4.

9. The firſt Future ſ. *τύψω* I ſhall or will beate, is declined as *r.* 3.

10. The ſecond Future *τυπῶ* I ſhall or wil beat, *τυπεῖς*, *τυπεῖ*. D. *τυπεῖτον*, *τυπεῖτον*. P. *τυποῦμεν*, *τυπεῖτε*, *τυποῦσι*.

The Imperative Mood.

11. The preſent and imperfect tenſe ſ. *τύπτε* beat thou, *τυπτέτω* beat he or let him beat. D. *τύπτετον*, *τυπτέτων*. P. *τύπτετε*, *τυπτέτωσαν*.

12. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe ſ. *τέτυφι* beat thou, or ſee that thou beat, is declined as *r.* 11.

13. The firſt Aoriſt ſ. *τύψον* beat thou, or thou ſhalt beat, *τυψάτω*. D. *τύψατον*, *τυψάτων*. P. *τύψατε*, *τυψάτωσαν*.

14. The ſecond Aoriſt *τύπε* beat thou, or thou ſhalt beat, as *r.* 11.

The Optative Mood.

15. The preſent and imperfect tenſe ſ. *τύπτοιμι* would I did beat, *τύπτοις*, *τύπτοι*. D. *τύπτοιτον*, *τυπτοίτην*. P. *τύπτοιμεν*, *τύπτοιτε*, *τύπτοιεν*.

16. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe *τετύφοιμι* would I had beaten, or, I wiſh I have beaten, as *r.* 15.

17. The firſt Aoriſt ſ. *τύψαιμι* would that (or, I wiſh) I have beaten, *τύψας*, *τύψαι*. D. *τύψαιτον*, *τυψαίτην*. P. *τύψαιμεν*, *τύψαιτε*, *τύψαιεν*.

18. The

[a] *Barytones* have the grave Accent on the *Theames* laſt ſyllable, as in *τύπτω*, which Accent is not expreſſed, but underſtood. See *r.* 681. q

[b] For thoſe vowels afore *ω* are the marks of Verbs *Circumflex*.

[c] When ſpeech is concerning two, what they doe, it is expreſſed in the Duall number; and when concerning three, or more then two, it is in the plurall number.

[d] *Rhenius* ſaith, that Aoriſts or Indefinites are ſo termed for that they have not ſome one certain and determinate ſignification in all Moods.

18. The Eolicke *Aoriſt τύψεα is declined as *r.* 7.

19. The ſecond Aoriſt τύποιμι is declined as *r.* 15.

20. The firſt future τύψοιμι I pray that I beat (or, I wiſh I may beat) is declined as *r.* 15.

21. The ſecond Future τυποῖμι is declined as *r.* 15. ſaving that it hath the cicumflex accent on οι every where, excepting in the third perſon Duall, where it is acuted.

The Subjunctive Mood.

22. the preſent and imperfect tenſe e ſ. τύπτω if I beat or did beat, τύπτῃς, τύπτῃ. D. τύπτητον, τύπτητον. p. τύπτωμεν, τύπτητε, τύπτωσι.

23. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe τετύφω if I have or had beaten, is declined as *r.* 22.

24. The firſt Aoriſt τύψω if I ſhall beat, is declined as *r.* 22.

25. The ſecond Aoriſt τύπω is declined likewiſe.

The Infinitive Mood.

26. The preſent and imperfect tenſe τύπτειν to beat. 27. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe τετυφέναι to have or had beaten. 28. The firſt Aoriſt τύψαι to have beaten, or to beat. 29. The ſecond Aoriſt τυπεῖν. 30. The firſt Future τύψειν to beat hereafter. 31. The ſecond Future τυπεῖν.

The participles.

32. The participle of the preſent or imperfect tenſe * τύπτων beating, (or which beateth) or, which did beat. 33. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe *ὁ τετυφὼς which hath or had beaten. 34. The firſt Aoriſt ὁ τύψας which hath beaten or doth beat. 35. The ſecond Aoriſt ὁ τυπών. 35. The firſt future ὁ τύψων to beat, or about to beat. 36. The ſecond future ὁ τυπῶν.

The Indicative Mood paſſive.

37. The preſent tenſe ſ. τύπτομαι I am beaten. τύπτῃ, τύπτεται. D. ſ τυπτόμεθον, τύπτεσθον, τύπτεσθον. p. τυπτόμεθα, τύπτεσθε, τύπτονται.

38. The imperfect tenſe ſ. ἐτυπτόμην I was beaten, ἐτύπτου, ἐτύπτετο. D. ἐτυπτόμεθον, ἐτύπτεσθον, ἐτυπτέσθην. p. ἐτυπτόμεθα, ἐτύπτεσθε, ἐτύπτοντο.

39. The perfect tenſe ſ. τέτυμμαι I have been beaten, τέτυψαι, τέτυπται. D τετύμμεθον, τέτυφθον, τέτυφθον. p. τετύμμεθα, τέτυφθε *, τετυμμένοι εἰσί.

40. The pluperfect tenſe ſ. ἐτετύμμην I had been beaten, ἐτέτυψο, ἐτέτυπτο. D. ἐτετύμμεθον, ἐτέτυφθον, ἐτετύφθην. p. ἐτετύμμεθα, ἐτέτυφθε, τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

41. The firſt Aoriſt ſ. ἐτύφθην I have been beaten, ἐτύφθης, ἐτύφθη. D. ἐτύφθητον, ἐτυφθήτην. p. ἐτύφθημεν, ἐτύφθητε, ἐτύφθησαν.

42. The ſecond Aoriſt ἐτύπην is in ending declined as *r.* 41.

43. The firſt Future τυφθήσομαι I ſhall or will be beaten. 44. The ſecond Future τυπήσομαι. 44. And the g third Future τετύψομαι I ſhall be beaten by and by, are all declined as *r.* 37.

The Imperative Mood.

45. The preſent and imperfect tenſe ſ. τύπτε be thou beaten, τυπτέσθω. D. τύπτεσθον, τυπτέσθων. p. τύπτεσθε, τυπτέσθωσαν.

46. The perfect tenſe and pluperfect tenſe ſ. τέτυψο be thou beaten, or ſee that thou be beaten, h τετύφθω. D. τέτυφθον, τετύφθων. p. τέτυφθε, τετύφθωσαν.

47. The

* If of an Aoriſt or of a Future the ſignification here be not expreſſed, it is to be conceived for to ſignifie like the next tenſe afore it, according unto the Grammars common delivery.

e The conjunction ἐὰν if, is to be underſtood afore every word, in ſaying the patterns. So ſome Grammars expreſſe the Adverb ἐάν to the Optative Mood; but that is not neceſſary, whereas the Optative Verbe importeth wiſhing. As the ſubjunctive is uſed with ἐὰν, ſo is it with ſundry other conjunctions.

* How the Participles are declined, ſee at *r.* 377. 2. &c.

f Here in the paſſive voyce the Duall number hath ſometimes a firſt perſon, and ſome verbs, here doe make the ſecond perſon in ις, as βάλλομαι βάλλει.

* It is the Participle of the perfect tenſe, and the Verbe ſubſtantive put together. It is ſo alſo in the pluperfect tenſe.

g So *Rhenius* calleth it. The common Grammars term is *paulò poſt futurum.*

h A verbe herein uſed impersonally may be Engliſhed as *dictum eſto* be it ſpoken.

47. The first Aorist ſ. τύφθητι be thou beaten, τυφθήτω. D. τύφθητον, τυφθήτων. p. τύφθητε, τυφθήτωσαν.

48. The ſecond Aoriſt τύπηθι, τυπήτω, &c. as *r.* 47.

The Optative Mood.

49. The preſent and imperfect tenſe ſ. τυπτοίμην would I were beaten, τύπτοιο, τύπτοιτο. D. τυπτοίμεθον, τύπτοισθον, τυπτοίσθην. p. τυπτοίμεθα, τύπτοισθε, τύπτοιντο.

50. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe ſ. τετυμμένος * εἴην would I had been beaten, ὄιης, οἴη. D. τετυμμένω ὄητον, οἰήτην. p. τετυμμένοι ὄημεν, ὄιητε, ὄιησαν. * See *r.* 325.

51. The firſt Aoriſt *i* τυφθείην * would that (or, I wiſh) I have been beaten: and it may be declined on εἶην, in *r.* 50.

52. The ſecond Aoriſt τυπείην may be likewiſe declined on εἶην in *r.* 50.

53. The firſt Future τυφθησοίμην I wiſh that I had been beaten. 54. The ſecond Future τυπησοίμην. 55. The third Future τετυφοίμην I wiſh that I be beaten by and by; are all declined as *r.* 49.

i Some render it as that it may alſo ſignifie as the preſent tenſe, as, I wiſh I be beaten.

* Aoriſts are obſerved to have ſometimes the ſignification of the preſent tenſe. The ſenſe of the context wherein they are, will ſhew how they are to be rendred properly.

The Subjunctive Mood.

56. The preſent and imperfect tenſe ſ. *k* τύπτωμαι if I be beaten, or if I was beaten, τύπτῃ, τύπτηται. D. τυπτώμεθον, τύπτησθον, τύπτησθην. p. τυπτώμεθα, τύπτησθε, τύπτωνται.

57. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe τετυμμένος ὦ if I have been beaten, or, if I had been beaten, ᾖς, ᾖ. D. τετυμμένω ἦτον, ἦτον. p. τετυμμένοι ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.

k Here alſo the conjunction ἐὰν is to be underſtood.

58. The firſt Aoriſt τυφθῶ if I be beaten, if I have been beaten; or, if I ſhall be beaten. 59. The ſecond Aoriſt πατῶ if I ſhall be beaten, are declined as *r.* 22. ſaving that they have the Circumflex accent on the laſt ſyllable, but on the penult *, if the word be of three ſyllables.

* The penult is the laſt ſyllable ſaving one of a word.

The infinitive Mood.

59. The preſent and imperfect tenſe τύπτεσθαι to be beaten. 60. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe τετύφθαι to have or had been beaten. 61. The firſt Aoriſt τυφθῆναι to have or had been beaten. 62. The ſecond Aoriſt πῆναι. 63. The firſt Future τυφθήσεσθαι to be beaten hereafter.

64. The ſecond future τυπήσεσθαι. 65. The third Future τετύψεσθαι to be beaten by and by.

The Participles.

66. The Participle of the preſent and imperfect tenſe ὁ τυπτόμενος which is beaten, or was beaten. 67. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe τετυμμένος beaten, or which hath been beaten. 68. The firſt Aoriſt ὁ τυφθεὶς beaten. 69. The ſecond Aoriſt ὁ πληγείς. 70. The firſt future ὁ τυφθησόμενος to be beaten, or which ſhall be beaten. 71. The ſecond Future ὁ τυπησόμενος. 72. The third future ὁ τετυψόμενος to be beaten by and by, or, that ſhall be beaten by and by.

l The preſent tenſe and the imperfect tenſe are every where the ſame, as to the paſſive voyce.

m In ſome Grammars it is alſo rendered, I have been beaten; and ſo they expreſſe alſo many Tenſes of this voyce with a paſſive ſignification. There is among them ſome ſmall difference in the interpreting of ſome tenſes: They all ſignifie that the cauſe of the paſſion is *Another*, where Verbs are uſed in the middle voyce, will ſhew whether they are to be taken Actively or Paſſively &c.

The Indicative Mood of the Middle voyce.

73. The *l* perfect tenſe εἴρυμαι I have beaten, is declined as *r.* 5.

74. The

74. The pluperfect tenſe ἐτετύπειν I had beaten, is declined as *r.* 6.

75. The firſt Aoriſt ἐτυψάμην I have beaten, is declined ἐτύψω, ἐτύψατο. D. ἐτυψάμεσθον, ἐτύψασθον, ἐτυψάσθην. p. ἐτυψάμεθα, ἐτύψασθε, ἐτύψαντο.

76. The ſecond Aoriſt ἐτυπόμην is declined as *r.* 38.

77. The firſt Future τύψομαι I ſhall or will beat, is declined as *r.* 37.

78. The ſecond Future τυποῦμαι is declined τυποῦ τυποῦται. D. τυπούμεθον, τυποῦσθον, τυποῦσθον. p. τυπούμεθα, τυποῦσθε, τυποῦνται.

The Imperative Mood.

79. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe τέτυφθι beat thou, or ſee that thou beat, is declined as *r.* 11.

80. The firſt Aoriſt ſ. τύψαι beat thou, or, thou ſhalt beat, τυψάσθω. D. τύψασθον, τυψάσθων. p. τύψασθε, τυψάσθωσαν.

81. The ſecond Aoriſt τυποῦ is declined as *r.* 45.

The Optative Mood.

82. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe τετύποιμι would I had beaten; would that (or, I wiſh) I have beaten, as *r.* 15.

83. The firſt Aoriſt ſ. τυψαίμην, I wiſh I have beaten, τύψαιο, τύψαιτο. D. τυψαίμεθον, τύψαισθον, τυψαίσθην. p. τυψαίμεθα, τύψαισθε, τύψαιντο.

84. The ſecond Aoriſt τυποίμην. 85. The firſt Future τυψοίμην I wiſh that I beat. 86. The ſecond Future τυποίμην, all as *r.* 49. Onely the ſecond Future in every perſon of three ſyllables hath the accent on the penult.

The Subjunctive Mood.

n Here alſo ἐὰν is to be underſtood.

85. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe n τετύφθω if I have or had beaten, as *r.* 22. 86. The firſt Aoriſt τύψωμαι if I ſhall beat, as *r.* 56. 87. The ſecond Aoriſt τύπωμαι as *r.* 56.

The Infinitive Mood.

88. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe τετυφέναι to have or had beaten. 89. The firſt Aoriſt τύψασθαι to have beaten. 90. The ſecond Aoriſt τυπέσθαι. 91. The firſt Future τύψεσθαι to beat hereafter. 92. The ſecond Future τυποῦσθαι.

The Participles.

93. The perfect and pluperfect tenſe ὁ τετυφθὼς which hath beaten. 94. The firſt Aoriſt ὁ τύψάμενος which hath beaten. 95. The ſecond Aoriſt ὁ τυπόμενος. 96. The firſt Future ὁ τυψόμενος to beat or about to beat. 97. The ſecond future ὁ τυπούμενος.

Of the Conjugations of Barytones.

a Verbs of every Conjugation are declined like τύπτω almoſt in every thing.

98. Verbs having π, β, φ, or πτ before ω, are ſaid to be of the firſt a Conjugation. 99. Such as have κ, γ, χ, or κτ, are of the ſecond. 100. They that have τ, δ, or θ, are of the third. 101. Such as have σσ, ττ, or ξ, are of the fourth. 102. They that have λ, μ, ν, ῥ, or μν, are of the fifth. 103. And ſuch as have any Vowel or Dipthong afore ω, ſaving α, ε, or ο, are of the ſixt.

p An Active voyce is to be conceived or feined unto them, and ſo it will the eaſier appeare how they are formed.

104. There are many p Deponents ending in ομαι, (not in ω) and they are accounted to be of ſuch or ſuch a Conjugation aforeſaid, according to the Conſonant or vowel afore ομαι. They in ῶμαι are of the firſt of Circumflexes, they in ώμαι of the ſecond, and they in οῦμαι of the third.

Of

Of the formation of Tenſes.

Of the preterimperfect tenſe.

105. The imperfect tenſe is formed of the preſent tenſe, by changing ω into ον, and by ſetting afore it the augment ε, as τύπτω, ἔτυπτον.

106. If a Verb begin with ῥ, ῥ is double after ε, as ῥίπτω to caſt away, ἔῤῥιπτον.

107. If a Verb begin with α, ε, ο, αι, αω, or οι, then it hath a *q* temporall augment, that is, a change of Vowels, ſhort into long, α and ε are changed into η, ο into ω, αι into ᾳ, αυ into ηυ, and οι into ῳ: as, ἀκούω to heare, ἤκουον· ἐθέλω to will, ἤθελον· ὀρύττω to digge, ὤρυττον· αἴρω to take away, ἦρον· αὐξάνω to increaſe, ηὔξανον· οἰκτείρω to commiſerate, ᾠκτιρον. But if a Verb begin with any other Vowel or Diphthong, then all Tenſes begin alike.

q For a prefixed is called a ſyllabicall Augment.

108. Some Verbs beginning with ε, doe not change it into η, but doe aſſume ι: as ἴσχω to have, εἶχον· ἐργάζομαι to worke, εἰργαζόμην. So doe ἕπω, ἕλω, ἕλκω, ἑλκύω, ἑλκύζω, ἕρπω, ἑρπύζω, ἑστήκω, ἕσπομαι, ἑζομαι, ἑστιάω, ἕζω, ἑάω, ἕω, ἑρύω, ἑδίζω, ἕδω· ἑορτάζω hath ἑώρταζον and ἑώρτασα.

r It is to be remembred, that theſe Verbs have ſuch Augment, whereſoever they are to have augment, as in the perfect tenſe, firſt Aoriſt, &c. as ἐργάζομαι hath perf. εἴργασμαι, Aor. 1. εἰργάσθην, Aor. 1. middle εἠργασάμην &c.

109. There are four Verbs beginning with α, which have no augment, ἄω, αὔω, ἀηδίζομαι, ἀηδίσσω, in the imperfect tenſe ἄον, &c.

110. Some beginning with οι have no augment: as οἰδάνω to ſwell, οἴδανον ſo οἰκτείρω, οἰμάω, and ſome others.

Of the Augment of Verbs compounded.

111. Verbs compounded with a Noune, or with α privative, or with ὁμῦ comitative, have the augment in the beginning of the compoſition: as φιλοσοφέω to perform the part of a Philoſopher, hath ἐφιλοσόφουν· ἀφρονέω to be unwiſe, ἠφρόνουν· ὁμολογέω to confeſſe, ὡμολόγουν.

112. In compounds with a prepoſition, the Verb commonly hath on it the Augment, and not the prepoſition: as προσφέρω to bring unto, προσέφερον.

113. Εἶπον to ſay, καθεύδω to ſleep, καθίζω to place; κάθημαι to ſit, καθίζομαι to ſit, have augment afore the prepoſition, as ηὗδον, ἐκαθεζόμην, &c.

114. Compounds with a prepoſition and a Noune have augment in the middle, viz. the latter part of the compound being a Verb derived of a Nouне hath the augment on it: as ἐπιχειρέω to take in hand, ἐπεχείρουν· ſo προσφωνέω, συνεχάω.

115. δύς and εὖ in compounds, being afore a Conſonant, have augment on them; but being before a mutable Vowel, the Verb hath the augment on it, as δυστυχέω to be unhappy, ἐδυστύχουν· εὐτυχέω to be happy, ηὐτύχουν· εὐαγγελίζομαι to ſhew (or tell) joyfull things, ηὐαγγελιζόμην. *M quotus* obſerveth, that if εὖ be changed afore a conſonant, it is attickly.

s Εὐλογέω to bleſſe, hath ηὐλόγουν, εὐλόγησα, εὐλόγημαι &c. with no any change of εὖ ſo εὐσεβέω, &c.

116. Compounds, whoſe Verbs *t* ſimple are not in uſe, have their augment in their beginning: as ἀμφισβητέω to doubt, ἠμφισβήτουν, &c.

t Διακονέω to miniſter, hath the augment afore the Verb, and not afore the prepoſition, and that is, as διηκόνουν, διακονήσω, διακόνησα, διακονήθην &c.

117. Some have augment in beginning and middle together: as ἀνορθόω to make ſtraight, ἠνώρθουν, &c.

Of Prepoſitions in Compoſition.

118. Prepoſitions in compounds being being ſet afore Vowels, doe looſe their own vowel, as wel afore an augment, as afore a Vowel in the preſent

tenſe; alſo their *Tenuis* conſonant afore their laſt Vowell, is turned into his Aſpirate, if the Verb doth begin with an aſperated Vowel: as πεφυκὼς to heare careleſly, πεφύκνον· ἀφοπλίζω to bereave of weapons, ἀφωπλιζον.

119. Περὶ & ὑπὲρ doe never looſe their laſt Vowel, though they are ſet afore a Verb beginning with a Vowel. Αμφὶ ſometimes retaineth his Vowel; and ὑπὲρ afore a Vowel is ſometimes contracted, as ὑπερέχω to excell, ὑπὲρ ἔχω.

120. If the ν letter ν of the Prepoſitions ἐν and σὺν, in compounds afore Conſonants, be either changed, or altogether omitted, then in augmented Tenſes a Vowel following it is to be reſumed: as ἐμπαίζω to mocke, ἐνέπαιζον, συνοικέω to live together, συνῴκεον.

ν It is ν afore a conſonant, and ξ afore a Vowell: as ἐλαίζω to chooſe, Imperf. ἠξίλεγον. See in p. 634.

121. Dictionaries doe deliver of Verbs their preſent tenſe, their firſt future, and their preterperfect tenſe: and the mentioning of thoſe three Tenſes together is by ſome called a Verbs conjugating: for they are as it were the three root words, from whence all the reſt of a Verb is derived.

Of the formation of the firſt Future tenſe.

122. The firſt Future Tenſe is formed of the preſent tenſe, by changing in the firſt Conjugation the laſt ſyllable thereof into ψω, in the ſecond into ξω, in the third into σω, in the fourth into ξω, if the preſent tenſe endeth in πτω or σσω; but into σω, if it endeth in ζω. In the ſixt by changing the laſt ſyllable into σω.

w There is alſo the ſecond Aoriſt to be conſidered, for it is as it were the fourth root. And theſe foure being knowne, the forming of a verb will the eaſier and ſooner be perceived.

123. In the fift Conjugation the firſt Future is formed from the preſent tenſe, by changing the laſt ſyllable into οῦ *circumflexed; but with three conſiderations: 1. If in the preſent tenſe there be afore ω two conſonants, the ſecond is to be omitted: as from τέμνω to cut, is τεμῶ· ſo from ἀγγέλλω to ſhew tidings, is ἀγγελῶ. 2. If afore ω in the preſent tenſe there be a Diphthong, then the latter Vowel thereof is omitted: as from φαίνω to appeare, is φανῶ· from σπείρω to ſow, is σπερῶ. But if the penultimall vowel of the preſent tenſe be ă *doubtfull, then it is to be ſhortned by circumflexing the laſt vowel; as, from κρίνω to judge, is κρινῶ.

* The firſt Future of the fifth Conjugation is declined like the ſecond future.

* See p. 677.

Of forming the Preterperfect tenſe.

124. The perfect tenſe is *formed of the firſt future tenſe; and in the firſt conjugation by changing ψω into φα, in the ſecond ξω into χα, in the third σω into κα, in the fourth ξω into χα, but σω into κα, in the ſixt σω into κα.

* Three things are to be conſidered in forming the preterperfect tenſe: 1 His laſt ſyllable. 2 His penult. 3 His beginning.

* It may here be mentioned, and ſo ever remembred, that if a Verb begin with an unchangeable Vowel, or an unchangable Diphthong, every tenſe beginneth like the preſent tenſe. Thoſe unchangeables are ă, ĭ, ŭ, ω, η, ου, ῳ.

125. In the fift Conjugation the perfect tenſe is formed by changing in the Future of λω into λκα, of μω into μκα, of ρω into ρκα, of πω into γκα: as ψάλλω to ſing, ψαλῶ, ἔψαλκα· τέμνω, τεμῶ, τετύμηκα· σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπαρκα· μολύνω to defile, μολυνῶ, μεμόλυγκα.

y See p. 679.

126. But Diſſyllables in αινω, ινω, υνω, doe change the νω of the Future into κα without γ: as κρίνω to judge, κρινῶ, κέκρικα· θύνω to ruſh, θυνῶ, τέθυκα.

127. Diſſyllables of the fift Conjugation doe change ε in the penult of the Future into α, in the perfect tenſe: as στέλλω to ſend, σταλῶ, ἔσταλκα.

128. Alſo there is to be conſidered, how the preterperfect tenſe doth begin; for if the preſent tenſe doth begin with a ſingle conſonant, then that conſonant is to be iterated with ε in the beginning of the perfect tenſe, as in τίτυφα of τύπτω.

129. If the preſent tenſe beginneth with ȳ a Mute and a Liquid, then alſo the firſt

first letter of the preſent tenſe is iterated with ε· as βλάπτω to hurt, βέβλαφα.

130. If the preſent tenſe beginneth with any one of the ξ double conſonants, or with any other two conſonants, excepting πτ, κτ, or μν, then the firſt conſonant is not iterated with ε, but ε alone is prefixed: as σχίζω to cleave, ἔσχικα. ξ See p.879.

131. Verbs beginning with πτ, κτ, or μν, doe in the perfect tenſe iterate the firſt conſonant with ε· as μνηστεύω to woe, μνηστεύσω, μεμνήστευκα.

132. Yet ſome beginning with κτ and πτ doe onely prefix ε· as κτίζω to create, ἔκτικα· κτείνω to kill, ἔκτακα· πτύρω to abaſh, ἔπτυρκα.

133. If a Verb begin with an *a* Aſpirate conſonant, then his *Tenuis* onely is iterated with ε· as θύω to ſacrifice, τέθυκα. a See p.639.

134. If a Verb begin with ῥ, then onely ε is prefixed and the ῥ doubled: as ῥαντίζω to ſprinkle upon, ἐῤῥάντικα.

135. If a Verb beginneth with a Vowel ᵇchangeable, or with a Diphthong changeable, then the perfect tenſe beginneth like the Imperfect tenſe: as οἰκέω, ᾠκουν, ᾤκηκα. b See p.107.

136. Concerning the perfect tenſe of *c* Compounds a regard muſt be unto the rules of the compounded Imperfect tenſe, that ſuch as have their augment there after their compoſition, have it ſo alſo in the perfect tenſe: as προφητεύω to prophecie, having the imperfect tenſe προεφήτευον, hath the perfect tenſe προπεφήτευκα. * Here under the term Augment, is alſo meant the Iteration of the firſt conſonant with ε. c Such as have their Augment in the beginning of the Imperfect tenſe have it likewiſe in the beginning of the perfect tenſe: as φιλοσοφέω hath πεφιλοσόφηκα. See p.111,138.

Of the preterpluperfect tenſe.

137. The pluperfect tenſe is formed of the perfect tenſe, by changing α into ειν, and by prefixing ε, *d* if ſo be the Verb beginneth with a ſingle conſonant; as of τέτυφα is ἐτετύφειν. d If ſo be the perfect tenſe doth begin with a vowel, or a diphthong, the pluperfect tenſe beginneth with the ſame alſo, they begin then both alike.

138. Sometimes the pluperfect tenſe for Euphonies ſake hath not ε prefixed, though the perfect tenſe beginneth with a conſonant: as τεθημελίωτο in Matth.9.14. See in 1 Joh.2.19.

Of the firſt Aoriſt.

139. The firſt Aoriſt is formed of the firſt Future, by changing ω into α, and by ſetting afore it the augment, as from τύψω is ἔτυψα. e The Letter afore ω in the end of the firſt Future.

140. In the fift Conjugation the penult α of the Future is turned into η, and the penult ε is turned into ω· as ψάλλω, ψαλῶ, ἔψηλα· στέλλω, στελῶ, ἔσταλα. f So *Rhetus* ſoreſeeth it.

141. But if that α of the Future come from αι of the Preſent tenſe, then it is here retained commonly; but attickly it is changed into η· as σημαίνω to ſignifie, σημανῶ, ἐσήμανα and ἐσήμηνα. g The conſonant afore α or ομαι is the characteriſtick of the preſent tenſe. See p.98, &c. But it is to be noted, that in the termination πτω, πτω and μπω, the former conſonant is the Characteriſticke, and ſo but one λ of ſuch to end in λλω.

142. Theſe Aoriſts retain not the ε characteriſticke of the Future, as οἴσω of ἤνεγκα, ἤνεγκα of πίμπλημι, ἔπλησα of δίδωμι, ἔδωκα of ἵημι, ἧκα of ἵστημι, ἔστηκα of ἵστημι.

143. Some Verbs in ίω have α finall pure in this tenſe, the σ of the Future being taken away: as, χέω to poure, χεύσω, ἔχευσα, ἔχυνα and ἔχεα.

Of the ſecond Aoriſt.

144. The ſecond Aoriſt is formed of the *f* Imperfect tenſe, by omitting the latter conſonant afore ον, the ſaid conſonant being not the characteriſticall of the *g* Conjugation, as of ἔτυπτον is ἔτυπον.

145. In the ſecond Aoriſt the penult having ᾰ, ῐ, αι, αυ · or having ε, a Liquid afore it, hath the ſaid penult Vowel or Diphthong changed into α · as, κλέπτω to ſteale, ἔκλαπον, κάω to burn, ἔκαον. λέγω, βλάπτω, φλέγω, are obſerved to have their ſecond Aoriſt and Imperfect tenſe the ſame word.

146. And having ου in the penult of the preſent tenſe, hath it changed into υ · as φεύγω to flie, hath ἔφυγον.

147. ει is turned into ι, if it be not a Verb of the fift Conjugation: as, λείπω to leave, ἔλιπον.

148. ε in Diſſyllables of the fift Conjugation is changed into α · as σπείρω to ſow, ἔσπαρον. But ε in triſſyllables thereof is turned into ε · as ἀγείρω to gather together, ἤγερον.

149. In the fourth Conjugation the Future being in ξω, the ſecond Aoriſt is in χον, as πήγω to order, πάγω, ἔπαγον. But if it be in σω, then the ſecond Aoriſt is in δον, as φράζω, φράσω, ἔφρασδον.

150. *h* There are ſome Verbs, which change the characteriſticall letter of their Conjugation here in this tenſe: as κρύπτω to hide, ἔκρυβον, θάπτω to bury, ἔταφον, &c.

h *Rhenius* addeth alſo βλάπτω, κρύπτω, ἅπτω, βάπτω, σκάπτω, ῥάπτω, ῥίπτω, σπεύχω, ψύχω.

i If the ſecond Aoriſt begin with a changed Diphthong, the ſecond Future beginneth with the firſt vowell of the Theame; as ἀκούω from ἄκουσ of ἀκούω.

k Unleſſe a conſonant be immediately afore φα: for then the μ of μαι is but ſingle.

l *Clenard* ſignifieth, that regard is to be had unto forming and different declining of this tenſe. He ſaith, it is made of the ſecond perſon of the pluperfect tenſe: and the third perſon thereof of the third perſon of the ſaid tenſe, by changing το into δω · and if the τ be pure, σ is aſſumed. See *r.* 170. If the pluperfect tenſe hath ε prefixed, it is here caſt away. If it beginneth with a changed Vowel or Diphthong it is here retained.

Of the ſecond Future.

151. The ſecond Future is formed of the ſecond Aoriſt, by changing ον into ῶ circumflex, and by *i* caſting away the Augment: as from ἔτυπον is τυπῶ.

The Formation of Tenſes in the Paſſive voyce.

The Indicative Mood preſent tenſe.

152. The preſent tenſe is formed of the preſent tenſe Active, by changing ω into ομαι, as of τύπτω. τύπτομαι.

153. The Imperfect tenſe is formed of the preſent tenſe paſſive, by changing ομαι into μην, and by prefixing the Augment, as from τύπτομαι ἐτυπτόμην.

Of the Perfect tenſe.

154. The perfect tenſe formed of the perfect tenſe Active, in the firſt Conjugation, by turning φα into μαι, μ being *k* doubled. as of τέτυφα, τέτυμμαι.

155. In the ſecond Conjugation χα is turned into γμαι, as λέγω, λέλεχα, λέλεγμαι. And it is declined S. λέλεγμαι, λέλεξαι, λέλεκται. D. λελέγμεδον, λέλεχδον, λέλεχδον. P. λελέγμεδα, λέλεχδε, λελεγμένοι εἰσί.

156. The pluperfect tenſe S. ἐλελέγμην, ἐλέλεξο, ἐλέλεκτο. D. ἐλελέγμεδον, ἐλέλεχδον, ἐλελέχδην. P. ἐλελέγμεδα, ἐλέλεχδε, λελεγμένοι ἦσαν.

157. The Imperative *l* perfect and pluperfect tenſe S. λέλεξο, λελέχδω. D. λέλεχδον, λελέχδων. P. λέλεχδε, λελέχδωσαν.

158. In the third Conjugation κα of the perfect tense Active is turned into σμαι, as πληθω to fill, πέπληκα, πέπλησμαι. And it is declined S. πέπλησμαι, πέπλησαι, πέπλησται. D. πεπλήσμεθον, πέπλησθον, πέπλησθον. P. πεπλήσμεθα, πέπλησθε, πεπλησμένοι, εἰσί.

159. The Pluperfect tense S. ἐπεπλήσμην, ἐπέπλησο, ἐπέπλησο D ἐπεπλήσμεθον, ἐπέπλησθον, ἐπεπλέσθην. P. ἐπεπλήσμεθα, ἐπέπλησθε, πεπλησμένοι ἦσαν.

160. The Imperative perfect and pluperfect tense S. πέπλησο, πεπλήσθω. D. πέπλησθον, πεπλήσθων. P. πέπλησθε, πεπλήσθωσαν.

161. In the fourth Conjugation χα is turned into γμαι as of ὀρύσσω or digge, ὤρυχα is ὄρυγμαι. And it is declined as *v.* 155. &c. But if the perfect tense be in κα, then the perfect tense passive is in σμαι, as *v.* 158. &c.

162. In the fifth Conjugation κα is changed into μαι, and is declined as S, ἔσταλμαι, ἔσταλσαι, ἔσταλται. D. ἐστάλμεθον, ἔσταλθον, ἔσταλθον. P. ἐστάλμεθα, ἔσταλθε, ἐσταλμένοι εἰσί.

163. The pluperfect tense S. ἐστάλμην, ἔσταλσο, ἔσταλτο. D. ἐστάλμεθον, ἔσταλθον, ἐστάλθην. P. ἐστάλμεθα, ἔσταλθε ἐσταλμένοι ἦσαν.

164. The Imperative perfect and pluperfect S. ἔσταλσο, ἐστάλθω. D. ἔσταλθον, ἐστάλθων. P. ἔσταλθε, ἐστάλθωσαν.

165. Verbs having γκα in the ending of the perfect tense Active, have it changed into μμαι, and is declined as S. πέφαμμαι, πέφανσαι, πέφανται. D. πεφάμμεθον, πέφανθον, πέφανθον. P. πεφάμμεθα, πέφανθε, πεφαμμένοι εἰσί.

166. The pluperfect tense S. ἐπεφάμμην, ἐπέφανσο, ἐπέφαντο. D. ἐπεφάμμεθον, ἐπέφανθον, ἐπεφάνθην. P. ἐπεφάμμεθα, ἐπέφανθε, πεφαμμένοι ἦσαν.

m Notice is to be taken, that Verbs in the perfect tense having μ pure, and so ν pure in the pluperfect tense, have the third plurall in μ and ν not pure, and insert σ in the second and third duall, and in the second plurall, according as it may appeare in these patterns, of the perfect and pluperfect tense.

167. The Imperative perfect and pluperfect S. πέφανσο, πεφάνθω. D πέφανθον, πεφάνθων. P. πέφανθε, πεφάνθωσαν.

168. If the Perfect tense of the fift Conjugation endeth in *m* pure, it is declined as S. κέκειμαι, κέκεισαι, κέκειται. D. κεκείμεθον, κέκεισθον, κέκεισθον. P. κεκείμεθα, κέκεισθε, κέκεινται.

169. The pluperfect tense S. ἐκεκείμην, ἐκέκεισο, ἐκέκειτο. D. ἐκεκείμεθον, ἐκέκεισθον, ἐκεκείσθην. P. ἐκεκείμεθα, ἐκέκεισθε, ἐκέκειντο.

170. The Imperative perfect and pluperfect S. κέκεισο, κεκείσθω. D. κέκεισθον, κεκείσθων. P. κέκεισθε, κεκείσθωσαν.

171. In the fixt Conjugation κα is turned into μαι, and is declined as S. πεποίημαι, πεποίησαι, πεποίηται. D. πεποιήμεθον, πεποίησθον, πεποίησθον. P. πεποιήμεθα, πεποίησθε, πεποίηνται.

172. The pluperfect tense S. ἐπεποιήμην, ἐπεποίησο, ἐπεποίητο. D. ἐπεποιήμεθον, ἐπεποίησθον, ἐπεποιήσθην. P. ἐπεποιήμεθα, ἐπεποίησθε, ἐπεποίηντο.

* Some few make in μαι without σ after it, though their penult be short: as ἀρόω, δέω, δίω, λέω.

173 The Imperative perfect and pluperfect S. πεποίησο, πεποιήσθω. D. πεποίησθον, πεποιήσθων. P. πεποίησθε, πεποιήσθωσαν.

174. The fixt Conjugation turneth κα into * σμαι, if the penult of the perfect

perfect tenſe Active be ſhort: as τιλέω, τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι. But into μαι, without σ, if the penult be long: as πεξεύω, πεπέξευκα πεπέξευμαι.

175. There are ſome Verbs, which have the penult of the perfect tenſe Active long, and yet have the perfect tenſe Paſſive in σμαι: as ἀκέω, κρέω, κλείω, στείω, παίω, πταίω, χαλεύω.

176. Verbs which have πτ in the penult of the preſent tenſe, doe change that π of the perfect tenſe Active into α in the perfect tenſe Paſſive: τρέπω to turn, ἔστροφα, ἔστραμμαι.

Of the pluperfect tenſe.

The pluperfect tenſe is formed of the perfect tenſe, by changing μαι into μην, and by prefixing ε, if ſo be the Verb beginneth with a ſingle conſonant.

Of the firſt Aoriſt.

177. The firſt Aoriſt is formed of the third perſon ſingular of the perfect tenſe, by doing three things. 1, By turning σι into σθην. 2. By changing the pure mute into his Aſpirate, if there be any immediately afore σι. 3. By caſting away the iterated ſyllable of the perfect tenſe, if there be any, and by cauſing it to begin like the imperfect tenſe, as of τέτυπται is ἐτύφθην.

178. Such Verbs as turn π of πτ into α, do here take again their π: as τρέπω hath ἐτράφθην.

179. Some Verbs affinme here σ, although it be not in the perfect tenſe: as μνάομαι, μέμνημαι, ἐμνήσθην· χαίρω ἐχάρην· ῥάπτω ἐρράφθην.

180. And ſome here caſt away σ, or alſo ſome Vowel: as σαλόω, ἐσάλθην, σεύομαι ἐσύθην.

181. And ſome change the penult η of the perfect tenſe into ε: as ἐπαιρόμαι, ἐπάρθην, ἐπαρθῆναι, ἐπάρθην, ἀφίσκομαι ἐφύην, αἴρομαι, ἠρέθην.

182. Some have here a double Augment: as ἀφορίζομαι, ἠφορίσθην and ἀφωρίσθην.

Of the ſecond Aoriſt.

183. The ſecond Aoriſt is formed of the ſecond Aoriſt Active, by changing ον into ην, as from ἔπεσον is ἐπέσην.

Of the three Futures.

184. The firſt Future is formed of the third perſon ſingular of the firſt Aoriſt Paſſive, by adding thereto σομαι, and by caſting away the Augment: as of ἐτύφθη is τυφθήσομαι.

185. The ſecond Future is formed of the third perſon ſingular of the ſecond Aoriſt, by adding of σομαι, and by caſting away the Augment: as of ἔπεσε is πεσέσομαι.

186. The third future is formed of the ſecond perſon ſingular, of the perfect tenſe Paſſive, by putting ομαι afore αι, as from τέτυψαι is τετύψομαι.

187. The perfect tenſe of the Infinitive is formed of the ſecond perſon duall of the perfect tenſe of the Indicative, by changing ον into αι, as from τέτυφθον is τετύφθαι.

The formation of Tenſes in the Middle voyce.

The Indicative Mood.

188. The perfect tenſe is formed of the perfect tenſe Active, by taking that Conſonant

* One muſt therefore know out of the examples of the perfect tenſe paſſive afore declined, what the verb in the ſaid perſon is.

* A Student may alſo by that which is afore, and that which followeth, perceive that Verbs circumflexes, or contracts, as concerning the forming of their tenſes, and ſo the verbs in μι, in many of their tenſes come under the rules of the Barytones for their formation.

Conſonant afore α in the end, which the ſecond Aoriſt hath afore ον: as from τύτυφα is τίτυπα.

189. Verbs of two ſyllables, which have ε in the penult of the Future Active, doe here change it into ο: as λείγω, λέξω, λέλογα.

190. ει in the penult of the preſent tenſe Active is here changed into οι: So αι thereof into ῳ: as of πείθω is πέποιθα, of φαίνω is πέφηνα.

191. Verbs of the ſixt Conjugation doe here onely caſt away κ of the perfect tenſe Active, as of λύω λέλυκα is λέλυα. But moſt Verbs of this Conjugation doe want this Tenſe, as alſo the ſecond Aoriſt active, and the ſecond Future thereof.

192. Thoſe Verbs of the fift and ſixt Conjugation, which have νκα in the perfect tenſe Active, doe here change it into α: as νέμω to diſtribute, νενέμηκα hath νένεμα: So πονέω, πεπόνηκα, πέπονα.

193. And thoſe of the fift Conjugation, whoſe perfect tenſe Active endeth in γκα, doe here leave out γκ, and take their ν afore α: as μολύνω, μεμόλυγκα hath μεμόλυνα.

Of the pluperfect tenſe, &c.

194. The pluperfect tenſe is formed of the perfect tenſe, by changing α into ειν, and by prefixing ε, if the Verb beginneth with a ſingle Conſonant, or a Mute with a Liquid, as of τέτυπκα is ἐτετύπειν.

195. The firſt Aoriſt is formed of the firſt Aoriſt active by adding of μην: as of ἔπυθα is ἐπυθάμην.

196. The ſecond Aoriſt is formed of the ſecond Aoriſt active, by changing ω into ομην, as of ἔπυπον is ἐπυπόμην.

197. The firſt Future is formed the firſt Future active, by changing ω into ομαι, as of πύθω is πύθομαι.

198. In the fift Conjugation of the firſt Future is made of the firſt Future active, by changing ω into ῤ οῦμαι, as of σποιέω σπιῶ is σπιοῦμαι. And it is declined as *r.* 78.

199. The ſecond Future is formed of the ſecond Future Active, by changing ω into οῦμαι, as of τυπῶ is τυποῦμαι.

200. The Tenſes of the other Moods, and of the Participles are *q* formed in each voyce, from the ſame tenſes of the Indicative Mood in that Voyce.

Of Verbs Circumflex, called alſo Contract.

201. Verbs ending in έω, άω, or όω, are termed *r* Circumflex or Contract. They in έω are declined like ποιέω, they in άω like βοάω, they in όω like χρυσόω

The Indicative Active.

202. The preſent tenſe S. *s* ποιῶ, ποιεῖς, ποιεῖ. D. ποιεῖτον, ποιεῖτον, P. ποιοῦμεν, ποιεῖτε, ποιοῦσι.

203. βοῶ, βοᾷς, βοᾷ. D. βοᾶτον, βοᾶτον. P. βοῶμεν, βοᾶτε, βοῶσι.

204. χρυσῶ, χρυσοῖς, χρυσοῖ. D. χρυσοῦτον, χρυσοῦτον. P. χρυσοῦμεν, χρυσοῦτε, χρυσοῦσι.

o A very great number of Nouns of two ſyllables, whoſe penult is ε, are formed of this tenſe. See *r.* 558. a.

* It may be obſerved, that it ſometimes happeneth, that two tenſes of a Verb are one and the ſame word: as γέγραφα of γράφω is the perfect tenſe Active and Middle alſo. So of ἄλφω, there is ἦλφον the Imperfect tenſe, and the ſecond Aoriſt alſo, &c.

p The which is declined as *r.* 78.

q See all the *Cognata tempora* in *Camdens* Grammar: Obſerve wel *dixio* there.

r They are called Circumflexes, becauſe they have the Circumflex accent on the laſt Syllable, when as they are contracted in the firſt perſon of the preſent tenſe: as φιλέω to love, is φιλῶ being contracted. *s* It is to be obſerved, that the Circumflex verbs doe differ from Barytones onely in two tenſes, namely the Preſent and Imperfect tenſe every where, in regard that they are contracted. But thoſe very Tenſes are alſo declined like τύπτω, when as they are uſed uncontracted. *Clenard* ſetteth verbs in ίω, άω, and όω among verbs of the ſixth Conjugation of Barytones, though afterward he treateth of them apart. One having therefore all τύπτω in memory knoweth the Circumflexes for the moſt part by conſequence, and much of Verbs in μι.

The

The Imperfect tense.

205. Ἐποίουν, ἐποίεις, ἐποίει. D. ἐποιείτον, ἐποιείτην. P. ἐποιοῦμεν, ἐποιεῖτε, ἐποίουν.

206. Ἐβόων, ἐβόας, ἐβόα. D. ἐβοᾶτον, ἐβοάτην. P. ἐβοῶμεν, ἐβοᾶτε, ἐβόων.

207. Ἐχρύσουν, ἐχρύσους, ἐχρύσου. D. ἐχρυσοῦτον, ἐχρυσούτην. P. ἐχρυσοῦμεν, ἐχρυσοῦτε, ἐχρύσουν.

The Imperative Mood.

208. The present and Imperfect tense S. ποίει, ποιείτω. D. ποιεῖτον, ποιείτων P. ποιεῖτε, ποιείτωσαν.

209. Βόα, βοάτω. D. βοᾶτον, βοάτων. P. βοᾶτε, βοάτωσαν.

210. Χρύσου, χρυσούτω. D χρυσοῦτον, χρυσούτων. P. χρυσοῦτε, χρυσούτωσαν.

The Optative Mood.

211. The present and Imperfect tense S. ποιοῖμι, ποιοῖς, ποιοῖ. D. ποιοῖτον, ποιοίτην. P. ποιοῖμεν, ποιοῖτε, ποιοῖεν.

212. Βοῴμι, βοῷς, βοῷ. D. βοῷτον, βοώτην. P. βοῷμεν, βοῷτε, βοῷεν.

213. Χρυσοῖμι, χρυσοῖς, χρυσοῖ. D. χρυσοῖτον, χρυσοίτην. P. χρυσοῖμεν, χρυσοῖτε, χρυσοῖεν.

The Subjunctive Mood.

214. The present and Imperfect tense S. ποιῶ, ποιῇς, ποιῇς, ποιῇ. D. ποιῆτον, ποιῆτον. P. ποιῶμεν, ποιῆτε, ποιῶσι.

215. Βοῶ, βοᾷς, βοᾷ. D. βοᾶτον, βοᾶτον. P. βοῶμεν, βοᾶτε, βοῶσι.

216. Χρυσῶ, χρυσοῖς, χρυσοῖ. D χρυσῶτον, χρυσῶτον. P. χρυσῶμεν, χρυσῶτε, χρυσῶσι.

The Infinitive Mood.

217. The present and Imperfect tense. ποιεῖν, βοᾶν, χρυσοῦν.

218. The Participle of the present and Imperfect tense, ποιῶν, βοῶν, χρυσῶν.

The Indicative passive.

219. The present tense S. ποιοῦμαι, ποιῇ, ποιεῖται. D. ποιούμεθον, ποιεῖσθον, ποιεῖσθον. P. ποιούμεθα, ποιεῖσθε, ποιοῦνται.

220. S. βοῶμαι, βοᾷ, βοᾶται. D βοώμεθον, βοᾶσθον, βοᾶσθον. P. βοώμεθα, βοᾶσθε, βοῶνται.

221. Χρυσοῦμαι, χρυσοῖ, χρυσοῦται. D. χρυσούμεθον, χρυσοῦσθον, χρυσοῦσθον. P. χρυσούμεθα, χρυσοῦσθε, χρυσοῦνται.

222. The Imperfect tense S. ἐποιούμην, ἐποιοῦ, ἐποιεῖτο. D. ἐποιούμεθον, ἐποιεῖσθον. ἐποιείσθην. P. ἐποιούμεθα, ἐποιεῖσθε, ἐποιοῦντο.

223. S. ἐβοώμην, ἐβοῶ, ἐβοᾶτο. D. ἐβοώμεθον ἐβοᾶσθον, ἐβοάσθην. P. ἐβοώμεθα, ἐβοᾶσθε ἐβοῶντο.

224. S. ἐχρυσούμην, ἐχρυσοῦ ἐχρυσοῦτο. D. ἐχρυσούμεθον, ἐχρυσοῦσθον, ἐχρυσούσθην. P. ἐχρυσούμεθα, ἐχρυσοῦσθε, ἐχρυσοῦντο.

The Imperative Mood.

225. The present and Imperfect tense S. ποιοῦ, ποιείσθω. D. ποιοῦσθον, ποιείσθων. P. ποιεῖσθε, ποιείσθωσαν.

226. Βοῶ, βοάσθω. D. βοᾶσθον, βοάσθων. P. βοᾶσθε, βοάσθωσαν.

227. Χρυσοῦ, χρυσούσθω. D. χρυσοῦσθον, χρυσούσθων. P. χρυσοῦσθε, χρυσούσθωσαν.

The Optative Mood.

228. The present and Imperfect tense S. ποιοίμην, ποιοῖο, ποιοῖτο. D. ποιοίμεθον, ποιοῖσθον, ποιοίσθην. P. ποιοίμεθα, ποιοῖσθε, ποιοῖντο.

229. Βοῴμην, βοῷο βοῷτο. D. βοῴμεθον, βοῖσθον, βοάσθην. P βοώμεθα, βοᾶσθε, βοῷντο.

230. χρυσοίμην

230. Χρυσοίμην, χρυσοῖο, χρυσοῖτο. D. χρυσοίμεθον, χρυσοῖσθον, χρυσοῖσθην. P. χρυσοίμεθα, χρυσοῖσθε, χρυσοῖντο.

The Subjunctive Mood.

231. The Preſent and Imperfect tenſe S. ποιῶμαι, ποιῇ, ποιῆται. D. ποιώμεθον, ποιῆσθον, ποιῆσθον. P. ποιώμεθα, ποιῆσθε, ποιῶνται.

232. Βοῶμαι, βοᾷ, βοᾶται. D. βοώμεθον, βοᾶσθον, βοᾶσθον. P. βοώμεθα, βοᾶσθε, βοῶνται.

233. Χρυσῶμαι, χρυσοῖ, χρυσῶται. D. χρυσώμεθον, χρυσῶσθον, χρυσῶσθων. P. χρυσώμεθα, χρυσῶσθε, χρυσῶνται.

The Infinitive Mood.

234. The Preſent and Imperfect tenſe, ποιεῖσθαι, βοᾶσθαι, χρυσῶσθαι.

235. The Participle of the preſent and imperfect tenſe, ποιούμενος, βοώμενος, χρυσούμενος.

236. Verbs circumflex have three Conjugations; ſuch as end in ῶ are of the firſt, they in αω are of the ſecond, and thoſe in ῶ are of the third.

237. Verbs of the firſt Conjugation make their firſt Future in ήσω, and their perfect tenſe in ηκα: as, ποιέω, ποιήσω, πεποίηκα. but *t* ſome with *s* in the penult, as πλέω, πλεύσω, πέπλευκα.

t And ſome are uſed, ſometimes with *s* and ſometimes with *n*: as κόρω to ſatiate, &c.

238. Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation make their Future in ήσω, and their perfect tenſe in ηκα: as βοάω, βοήσω, βεβόηκα. But ſome make the Future in ἄσω, and the perfect tenſe in ακα: as κονιάω to fill with duſt, &c.

239. Verbs of the third Conjugation, which come from Nounes, do make their Future in ώσω, and their perfect tenſe in ωκα, with ω in the penult: as, χρυσόω to guild, χρυσώσω, καχρύσωκα. But ſuch as are not derived of Nouns in ος, neither have any Verb in μι proceeding from them, make their Future in όσω, and their perfect tenſe in οκα, with ο: as ἀρόω to plow, ἀρόσω, ἤροκα, &c.

* The Dictionary is to be conſulted withall, for to know the future of Verbs.

* It is alſo to be remembred, that there are Deponents of Verbs circumflex or contract, ending in οῦμαι ὁῶμαι and ὁύμην. They are declined as p. 219, 220, 221, &c. being contracted.

240. Diſſyllables in έω, make the Future in εύσω, as πλέω to ſaile, hath πλεύσω. So make πνέω to blow, νέω to ſwimme, ῥέω to flow, χέω to poure, θέω to runne, having θεύσομαι. Except δέω to bind, having δήσω and δέσω.

241. Circumflex Verbs have no ſecond Aoriſt, nor ſecond Future, neither the middle perfect tenſe. But ſuch of the firſt and ſecond Conjugation, which being contracted doe end in ω not pure, have the aforeſaid tenſes: as φιλέω φιλῶ to love, hath ἐφίλουν, φιλῶ πέφιλα.

242. In diſſyllables in έω and όομαι, contraction is onely made, where it may be into ει: but elſewhere they are not contracted: as πλέω to ſaile, hath in the ſecond perſon πλοῖς, and in the third πλοῖ: but in the plurall it hath πλέομεν, and πλέουσι, without contraction.

* When one ſeeth a Verb in μι he cannot tell whether it be of the firſt or ſecond Conjugation, by the firſt perſon ſingular. But the Verb being in ſundry perſons, the difference will appeare. For they which come from Verbs in έω have *s* in their penult in ſundry tenſes and perſons: and they which come from Verbs in άω have alikewiſe uſed often in declining. Moreover Dictionaries either afore or after, or in their diſcourſe on Verbs in μι doe by one word or other give to be known, whether ſuch Verbs in νμι come of Verbs in ύω or in άω. Helps alſo hereunto may be had in the Greeke Indexes of Grammars.

Such as end in ωμι, doe come of Verbs in ω, and are of the third, and declined like δίδωμι. And such as end in υμι, doe come of Verbs in ύω, and are of the fourth Conjugation, and declined like ζωννυμι.

The Indicative Mood Active.

w There are ſundry obſervations about Verbs in μι, viz.
That they differ in declining from Barytones onely in three Tenſes, the Preſent tenſe, the Imperfect tenſe, and the ſecond Aoriſt.
That their other Tenſes they have of the Verbs in ίω, άω, or όω, whence they come; all which Tenſes are in the Holland Greeke Rudiments expreſſed unto τίθημι, ἵστημι, and δίδωμι.
That ſome Verbs in μι are without Reduplication.
That thoſe of the fourth Conjugation have no Reduplication.
That Verbs in μι have no ſecond Future, nor ſecond Aoriſt paſſive, nor middle preterperfect tenſe, and ſo none of the Tenſes formed from thoſe Tenſes.
That Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, if they are of two ſyllables, have a Future and ſecond Aoriſt; but if they be of three ſyllables they are not declined beyond the Imperfect tenſe. They want alſo the Optative and the Subjunctive Mood. Yet unto Verbs in υμι Triſſyllables ſome adde a Future, a Perfect tenſe, a firſt Aoriſt, &c. which they have of the Verbs in ω, from whence they are derived: as unto ζωννυμι they adde the Future ζώσω the perfect ἔζωκα, the Aoriſt 1. ἔζωσα, &c. as of σύζωννυμι there is συνέζωσε in Mat. 19. 6. which Tenſes are borrowed of ζώνω out of uſe. So unto ὄλλυμι there is added the Future ὀλῶ &c. of ὄλλω *ineuſitate.*

244. The w preſent tenſe S. τίθημι, τίθης, τίθησι. D. τίθετον, τίθητον. P. τίθεμεν, τίθετε, τιθέασι.

245. Ἵστημι, ἵστης, ἵστησι. D. ἵστατον, ἵστατον. P. ἵσταμεν, ἵστατε, ἱστᾶσι.

246. Δίδωμι, δίδως, δίδωσι. D. δίδοτον, δίδοτον. P. δίδομεν, δίδοτε, διδόασι.

247. Ζέυγνυμι, ζεύγνυς, ζεύγνυσι. D. ζεύγνυτον, ζεύγνυτον. P. ζεύγνυμεν, ζεύγνυτε, ζεύγνῦσι.

248. The Imperfect tenſe S. ἐτίθην, ἐτίθης, ἐτίθη. D. ἐτίθετον, ἐτιθήτην. P. ἐτίθεμεν, ἐτίθετε ἐτίθεσαν.

249. S. Ἵστην, ἵστης, ἵστη. D. ἵστατον ἱστάτην. P. ἵσταμεν, ἵστατε, ἵστασαν.

250. S. ἐδίδουν, ἐδίδους, ἐδίδου. D. ἐδίδοτον ἐδιδότην. P. ἐδίδομεν, ἐδίδοτε, ἐδίδοσαν.

251. Ἐζέυγνυν, ἐζεύγνυς, ἐζεύγνυ. D. ἐζεύγνυτον, ἐζευγνύτην. P. ἐζεύγνυμεν, ἐζεύγνυτε, ἐζεύγνυσαν.

252. The ſecond Aoriſt S. ἔθην, ἔθης, ἔθη. D. ἔθετον, ἐθήτην. P. ἔθεμεν, ἔθετε ἔθεσαν

253. Ἔστην, ἔστης, ἔστη. D. ἔστατον, ἐστήτην. P. ἔστημεν, ἔστητε, ἔστησαν.

254. Ἐδόμην, ἔδου, ἔδου. D. ἔδοτον, ἐδότην. P. ἔδομεν, ἔδοτε, ἔδοσαν.

The Imperative Mood.

255. The preſent and imperfect tenſe S. τίθει, τιθήτω. D. τίθετον, τιθήτων P, τίθετε τιθέτωσαν.

256. Ἵσαθι, ἱστάτω. D. ἵστατον, ἱστάτων. P. ἵστατε, ἱστάτωσαν.

257. Δίδοθι, διδότω. D. δίδοτον, διδότων. P. δίδοτε, διδότωσαν.

258. Ζεύγνυθι, ζευγνύτω. D. ζεύγνυτον, ζευγνύτων. P. ζεύγνυτε, ζευγνύτωσαν,

259. The ſecond Aoriſt S. θὲς vel θέσι, θέτω. D. θέτον, θέτων. P. θέτε, θέτωσαν.

260. Στῆθι, στήτω. D. στήτον, στήτων. P. στῆτε, στήτωσαν.

261. S. δὸς vel δόσι, δότω. D. δότον, δότων. P. δότε, δότωσαν.

The Optative Mood.

262. The Preſent and imperfect tenſe, τιθείην, ἱσταίην, διδοίην, as r. 51.

263. The ſecond Aoriſt θείην, σταίην, δοίην, as r. 51.

The Subjunctive Mood.

264. The preſent and imperfect tenſe τιθῶ, τιθῇς, τιθῇ. D. τιθῆτον, τιθῆτον P. τιθῶμεν, τιθῆτε, τιθῶσι.

265. Ἱστῶ, ἱστᾷς, ἱστᾷ. D. ἱστᾶτον, ἱστᾶτον. P. ἱστῶμεν, ἱστᾶτε, ἱστῶσι.

266. Διδῶ, διδῷς, διδῷ. D. διδῶτον, διδῶτον. P. διδῶμεν, διδῶτε, διδῶσι.

267. The ſecond Aoriſt θῶ, θῇς, θῇ, &c. στῶ, στῇς, στῇ, &c. δῶ, δῷς, δῷ, &c.

The Infinitive Mood.

268. The preſent tenſe τιθέναι, ἱστάναι, διδόναι, ζευγνύναι.

269. The ſecond Aorift δῶναι, σῆναι, σῦναι.

270. The preſent tenſe participle πδοὶς, ἱσὰς, σδὺς, ζευγνὺς.

271. The ſecond Aorift δοὶς, σ ἰ ὲς, σ ὺς.

The Paſſive voyce.

272. The preſent tenſe S. τίδεμαι, τίθεσαι, τίδεται. D. τιδέμεθον, τίδεσθον, τίδεσθον. P. τιδέμεθα, τίδεσθε, τίδενται.

273. Ἵσαμαι, ἵσασαι, ἵσαται, D. ἱσάμεθον, ἵσασθον, ἵσασθον. P. ἱσάμεθα, ἵσασθε, ἵσανται.

274. Δίδομαι, δίδοσαι, δίδοται. D. διδόμεθον, δίδοσθον, δίδοσθον. P. διδόμεθα, δίδοσθε, δίδονται.

275. Ζεύγνυμαι, ζεύγνυσαι, ζεύγνυται. D. ζευγνύμεθον, ζεύγνυσθον, ζεύγνυσθον. P. ζευγνύμεθα, ζεύγνυσθε, ζεύγνυνται.

276. The Imperfect tenſe S. ἐτιδέμην, ἐτίθεσο, ἐτίθετο. D. ἐτιδέμεθον, ἐτίθεσθον, ἐτίθεσθην. P. ἐτιδέμεθα, ἐτίθεσθε, ἐτίθεντο.

277. Ἱσάμην, ἵσασο, ἵσατο. D. ἱσάμεθον, ἵσασθον, ἱσάσθην. P. ἱσάμεθα, ἵσασθε, ἵσαντο.

278. Ἐδόμην, ἔδίδυ, ἐδίδοτο. D. ἐδόμεθον, ἐδίδοσθον, ἐδιδόσθην. P. ἐδόμεθα, ἐδίδοσθε, ἐδίδοντο.

279. Ἐζευγνύμην, ἐζεύγνυσο, ἐζεύγνυτο. D. ἐζευγνύμεθον, ἐζεύγνυσθον, ἐζευγνύσθην. P. ἐζευγνύμεθα, ἐζεύγνυσθε, ἐζεύγνυντο.

280. The perfect tenſe, τίδεμαι, ἵσαμαι, δέδομαι. See *v.* 272, &c.

281. The pluperfect tenſe, Ἐτιδέμην ἱσάμην, ἐδεδόμην. See *v.* 276, &c.

282. The firſt Aorift ἐτίδην, ἐστάθην, ἐδόθην.

283. The firſt Future, τιθήσομαι, σταθήσομαι, δοθήσομαι.

284. The third Future τιδεήσομαι, ἱσταίσομαι, δεδόσομαι.

The Imperative Mood.

285. Τίδεσο, πδέισθω. D. τίδεσθον, τιδέσθων. P. τίδεσθε, πδέσθωσαν.

286. Ἵστασο, ἱστάσθω. D. ἱστάσθον, ἱστάσθων. P. ἵστασθε, ἱστάσθωσαν.

287. Δίδοτι, δόδοσθω. D. δίδοσθον, δόδοσθων. P. δίδοσθε, δόδοσθωσαν.

288. Ζεύγνυσο, ζευγνύσθω. D. ζεύγνυσθον, ζευγνύσθων. P. ζεύγνυσθε, ζευγνύσθωσαν.

The Optative Mood.

289. The preſent and imperfect tenſe, S. τιδεῖμην, τιθεῖο, τιθεῖτο. D. τιδείμεθον, τιθεῖσθον, τιθείσθην, P. τιθείμεθα, τιθεῖσθε, τιθεῖντο.

290. Ἱσαῖμην, ἱσαῖο, ἱσαῖτο. D. ἱσαίμεθον, ἱσαῖσθον, ἱσαίσθην. P. ἱσαίμεθα, ἱσαῖσθε, ἱσαῖντο.

291. δδοίμην, δδοῖο, δοῖτο. D. δοίμεθον, δοῖσθον, δοίσθην. P. δοίμεθα, δοῖσθε, δοῖντο.

292. The perfect tenſe τεθείμην, ἑστάμην, δεδοίμην. See *v.* 289, &c.

The Subjunctive Mood.

293 The preſent and Imperfect tenſe S. τιθῶμαι, τιθῇ, τιθῆται. D. τιδώμεθον πθῆσθον, τιθῆσθον. P. τιδώμεθα, τιθῆσθε, τιθῶνται.

294. Ἱστῶμαι, ἱστᾷ, ἱστᾶται. D. ἱστώμεθον, ἱστᾶσθον, ἱστᾶσθον. P. ἱστώμεθα, ἱστᾶσθε, ἱστῶνται.

295. Διδῶμαι, διδῷ, διδῶται. D. διδώμεθον, διδῶσθον, διδῶσθον. P. διδώμεθα, διδῶσθε, διδῶνται.

296. The perfect tenſe πεδῶμαι, ἑστῶμαι, δεδώμαι. See *v.* 293, &c.

The Infinitive Mood.

297. The preſent and imperfect tenſe τιθέσθαι, ἵστασθαι, δίδοσθαι, ζεύγνυσθαι.

298 The Participles, τιθέμενος, ἱστάμενος, διδόμενος, ζευγνύμενος.

The Middle voyce.

299. The ſecond Aoriſt Indicative S. ἐθέμην, ἔθεσο, ἔθετο. D. ἐθέμεθον, ἐθέσθον, ἐθέσθην. P. ἐθέμεθα, ἔθεσθε, ἔθεντο.

300. Ἐστάμην, ἔστασο, ἔστατο. D. ἐστάμεθον, ἔστασθον, ἐστάσθην. P. ἐστάμεθα, ἔστασθε, ἔστατο.

301. Ἐδόμην, ἔδοσο, ἔδοτο. D. ἐδόμεθον, ἔδοσθον, ἐδόσθην. P. ἐδόμεθα, ἔδοσθε, ἔδοντο.

302. The ſecond Aoriſt Imperative S. θέσο, θέσθω. D. θέσθον, θέσθων. P. θέσθε, θέσθωσαν.

303. Στάσο, στάσθω. D. στάσθον, στάσθων. P. στάσθε, στάσθωσαν.

304. Δόσο, δόσθω. D. δόσθον, δόσθων. P. δόσθε, δόσθωσαν.

305. The ſecond Aoriſt Optative S. θείμην, θεῖο, θεῖτο. D. θείμεθον, θεῖσθον, θείσθην. P. θείμεθα, θεῖσθε, θεῖντο.

306. Σταίμην, σταῖο, σταῖτο. D. σταίμεθον, σταῖσθον, σταίσθην. P. σταίμεθα, σταῖσθε, σταῖντο.

307. S. Δοίμην, δοῖο, δοῖτο D. δοίμεθον, δοῖσθον, δοίσθην. P. δοίμεθα, δοῖσθε, δοῖντο.

308. The ſecond Aoriſt Subjunctive S. θῶμαι, θῇ, θῆται. D. θώμεθον, θῆσθον θῆσθον. P. θώμεθα, θῆσθε, θῶνται.

309. Στῶμαι, στῇ, στῆται. D. στώμεθον, στῆσθον στῆσθον. P. στώμεθα, στῆσθε, στῶνται.

310. Δῶμαι, δῷ, δῶται. D δώμεθον, δῶσθον, δῶσθον. P. δώμεθα, δῶσθε, δῶνται.

311. The ſecond Aoriſt Infinitive θέσθαι, στάσθαι, δόσθαι.

312. The ſecond Aoriſt of the Participles, θέμενος, στάμενος, δόμενος.

313. Verbs in μι of the three firſt Conjugations are read declined in ſome perſons, as *u* very Circumflexes: as in Acts 27.1. παρέδιδου they delivered, as ἐχρύσουν in *r.*107. and not as in *r.*250.

314. *y* Three things are conſidered in the making of a Verb in μι. 1. That ω in the laſt ſyllable is turned into μι. 2. That the penult Vowel is turned into its long, if it be changeable. 3. By ſetting afore it a Reduplication.

315. A Reduplication is two fold, 1. Proper, when either the firſt conſonant of the Theam is iterated with ι, as from δίδωμι or a *Tenuis* is put for an *Aſpirate* to be iterated, as θίθημι, τίθημι. 2. It is unproper, when as ε is onely prefixed: and that is, when a Verb beginneth with ϲ, as ϲτάω, ἵημι, or when a Verb beginneth with a Vowel, as ἕω ἧμι.

Of the formation of the Tenſes of Verbs in μι.

316. The Imperfect tenſe is formed of the preſent tenſe, by changing μι into ν, and by prepoſing the Augment, as τίθημι, ἐτίθην.

317. The ſecond Aoriſt is formed of the Imperfect tenſe, by caſting away

u This is much to be noted, that when it occurreth, it may be diſcerned.

y This is meant of the three firſt Conjugations. But of many Verbs in νυμι *Magnetus* ſaith, we may thus finde out the Originals: 1. By turning μι into ω, 2. by putting away υ and ν as by ſo doing unto ὀμόργνυμι to extend, the originall Verb will appeare to be ὀμόργω. Such verbs for the moſt part come of verbs of the ſecond Conjugation of Barytones. * Hereunto may be added, That if a verb want Reduplication, his Imperfect tenſe and ſecond Aoriſt is alſoone in the firſt perſon ſingular. *Camden* ſignifieth of their likeneſſe in declining, but (ſaith he) in the three firſt Conjugations the ſecond Aoriſt retaineth the long vowel in the plurall and duall: ſaving theſe ſecond Aoriſts ἔδυν, ἔδυν, and ἔβην of βαίνω to ſend. For κίχημι hath in the ſecond Aoriſt plurall ἐκίχαμεν, ἵστημι hath there ἵσταμεν, γνάμπτω inuſitate hath three ἔγναμεν.

the

the Reduplication, and by taking the augment of the Imperfect tense of the Primitive Verb thereof, which endeth in ω: as from ἵστημι is ἔστην.

318. The perfect tense passive is formed of the present tense passive, the ι of the Reduplication being changed into ε: as from δίδομαι is δέδομαι.

Anomall (or outrule) Verbs in μι. Εἰμὶ to be, of ἔω.

319. The present tense εἰμὶ I am, εἶ vel εἶς, ἐστὶ. D. ἐστὸν, ἐστὸν. P. ἐσμὲν, ἐστὲ, εἰσὶ, εἰσὶ.

320. The Imperfect tense S. ἦν, ἦς, ἦ or ἦν. D. ἦτον, ἤτην. P. ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

321. The middle Imperfect tense S. ץ ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦτο. D. ἤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἤσθην. P. ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

322. The middle Future tense ἔσομαι a ἔσο, ἔσται, &c. as *r.* 37.

324. The Imperative mood present tense ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω. D. ἔστον, ἔστων. P. ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.

325. The Optative present and Imperfect tense S. εἴην, εἴης, &c. as in *r.* 50.

326. The Future thereof S. ἐσοίμην, ἐσοῖο, &c. as *r.* 49.

327. The Subjunctive present and imperfect tense S. ὦ, ᾖς, ᾖ. D. ἦτον, ἦτον. P. ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.

328. The Infinitive present and imperfect tense εἶναι. The Future ἔσεσθαι.

229. The Participle of the present tense ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν. The Future ἐσόμενος.

Εἶμι I goe, or will goe, of ἔω.

330. Εἶμι, εἶς vel εἶ, εἶσι. D. ἴτον, ἴτον. P. ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴασι vel ἴσι.

331. The Imperfect tense S. ᾖα, ᾔεις, ᾔει. D. ἴτον, ἴτην. P. ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν.

332. The perfect tense S. εἶκα. 333. The pluperfect tense. εἴκειν. 334. The first Aorist εἶσα. 335. The second Aorist ἶον, ἶες, ἶε, &c. as *r.* 4.

336. The Future ἴσω. 337. The middle Future εἴσομαι.

338. The Imperative present and imperfect tense ἴθι vel εἶ, ἴτω. D. ἴτον, ἴτων. P. ἴτε, ἴτωσαν. 339. The second Aorist ἰὲ, ἰέτω, &c. as *r.* 11.

340. The Optative second Aorist ἴοιμι, ἴοις, &c. as *r.* 15.

341. The Subjunctive second Aorist ἴω, ἴῃς, &c. as *r.* 22.

342. The Infinitive present tense ἴεναι and εἶναι.

343. The Participle second Aorist ἰών.

345. The Middle perfect Tense εἶμαι. 346. The pluperfect tense εἵμην.

346. The first Aorist εἰσάμην, Imperative εἶσαι, Optative εἰσαίμην, Subj. ἴσωμαι, Infin. ἴσασθαι, Particip. εἰσάμενος.

Ἵημι to goe, of ἔω.

347. b Ἵημι I goe ἵης, ἵησι. D. ἵετον, ἵετον. P. ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἱᾶσι.

348. The imperfect tense ἵην, ἵεις, ἵει. D. ἵετον, ἱέτην. P. ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἵεσαν.

349. The Optative present tense ἱείην, ἱείης, &c. The Infinitive ἱέναι, the Participle ἱείς.

350. The middle present tense ἵεμαι, ἵεσαι, &c. the imperfect tense ἱέμην.

351. The Imperative ἵεσο, the Infinitive ἵεσθαι, the Participle ἱέμενος.

Ἵημι to send, of ἔω.

352. The Indicative present tense c ἵημι, the Imperfect tense ἵην, the perfect tense εἷκα, the pluperfect tense εἵκειν, the first Aorist ἧκα, the second Aorist ἧν, the first Future ἥσω.

353. The Imperative present and imperfect tense ἵεθι, ἱέτω, the second Aorist ἒς and ἔθι, ἕτω, the perf. εἷκα.

354. The

ζ According as *Rhenius* delivereth. Some others would have it to be the preter-pluperfect tense.

a This word in Eph. 6. 1. *Rhenius* would have to be the Future of the Subjunctive. But Grammars have patterns for no such tense there. *Magnetus* in his Grammar sheweth out of Authors many examples of such a Tense. *Beza* also in his Dictionary hath testified the same.

b *Rhenius* thus decli-neth it, &c.

c It for the most part is declined like εἶδον μι.

354. The Optative preſent tenſe ἰοίην, the ſecond Aoriſt οἴην.

355. The Subjunctive preſent and imperfect tenſe ἰῶ, ἴῃς, &c. the perfect tenſe εἴκω, the ſecond Aoriſt ὦ.

356. The Infinitive preſent tenſe ἴέναι, the perfect tenſe εἰκέναι, the ſecond Aoriſt εἶναι.

357. The Participle preſent and Imperfect tenſe ἰών, the ſecond Aoriſt εἰς.

The paſſive voyce.

358. The Indicative preſent tenſe ἵεμαι, the Imperfect tenſe ἱέμην, the perfect tenſe εἷμαι, the pluperfect tenſe εἵμην, the firſt Aoriſt ἔθην, the firſt Future ἐθήσομαι, and ſo analogically in the Optative Mood, the Infinitive, and the Participle.

359. The Imperative preſent tenſe ἵεσο, the perfect and pluperfect εἷσο.

360. The Optative preſent and Imperfect tenſe ἱείμην, the perfect and pluperfect εἵμην.

* In ſetting down theſe Verbs in μι [illegible] re[illegible] nicety of theſe words, is expreſſed. Grammarians have not all alike ſet down their Tenſes. *Ramus* in matters Grammaticall is obſerved to be of a moſt exact judgement.

361. The Subjunctive preſent tenſe ἱῶμαι, the perfect and pluperfect ὦμαι.

362. The Infinitive preſent tenſe ἵεσθαι, the perfect εἷσθαι, the firſt Aoriſt ἐθῆναι.

363. The Participle preſent tenſe ἱέμενος, the Participle perf. εἱμένος.

The middle voyce

364. The Indicative firſt Aoriſt ἑάμην, the ſecond Aoriſt ἧμην, the firſt Future ἥσομαι.

365 The Imperative ſecond Aoriſt ἕο, the Optative οἷμην, the Subjunctive ὦμαι, the Infinitive ἕσθαι, the Participle ἕμενος.

d Ἵεμαι to deſire, of ἵω.

366. *d* Ἵεμαι hath onely the preſent and imperfect tenſe like ἵεμι in all the paſſive or middle voyce.

Ἧμαι to ſit, by *craſis*, of ἕημαι, from ἵω ἵημι to place.

d In *Camden* it is mentioned in the Active voyce. Some others ſay, it is not uſed in the Active voyce, and they expreſſe it to be a Depo-nent.

367. The preſent tenſe ἧμαι, ἧσαι, &c. the imperfect tenſe ἧμην, ἧσο, &c.

368. The Imperative ἧσο, ἥσθω, &c. the Infinitive ἥσθαι, the Participle ἥμενος.

Κεῖμαι to lie, or to be put, of *e* Κέομαι.

e By conſidering whence theſe Anomali verbs doe come, it is ſeen of what Conjugation they are.

369. The Indicative preſent tenſe κεῖμαι, κεῖσαι, &c. The Imperfect tenſe ἐκείμην. The Future κεήσομαι.

370. The Imperative preſent and imperfect tenſe κεῖσο &c. the Infinitive κεῖσθαι, the Participle κείμενος.

* There are De-ponents of Verbs in μι, How they end and have their penult in their firſt perſon is ſhewed in *r.* 272, &c.

f Ἴσαμι to know, of ἰσάω.

371. The Indicative preſent tenſe ἴστωμι. The Imperfect tenſe ἴστην. The Imperative preſent tenſe ἴσταθι, the Infinitive ἱστάναι, the Participle ἱστὰς.

372. But in the firſt perſon of the Indicative preſent tenſe plurall there is by the figure Syncope ἴσμεν. and in the ſecond perſon ἴστε, and the third perſon is ἴσασι, not ἱστᾶσι. Alſo of the Imperfect tenſe it is ἴσμεν by Syncope in the third plurall.

373. The Imperative mood is alſo with Syncope: as ἴσθι, ἴστω. D. ἴστον, ἰστων. P. ἴστε, ἰστωσαν, or ἔστων.

374. In the Middle voyce it is ἴσαμαι, and alſo ἰστάμαι, ſo ἰστάμην, and it hath

hath τ interposed, having afore it the preposition ἐπὶ, as ἐπίσαμαι, ἐπισάμην, &c.

Of εἵμαι I am clad, from ἕω to put on.

375. In the perfect tense passive there is *f* εἷμαι, εἶσαι, εἶται, and εἵσθω, the pluperfect tense εἵμην, and the participle εἷμενος.

376 It hath also the first Aorist active εἷσα, and in the Infinitive εἷσαι; It hath the middle first Aorist εἱσάμην.

f Some Grammars mention not this Verb among these Anomals

Of φημὶ to say, from φάω.

377. The Indicative present tense φημὶ, the imperfect tense ἔφην, the first Aorist ἔφησα, the second Aorist ἔφην, the first Future φήσω, the Imperative φάθι, but observed unusuall.

378, The Optative present φαίην, the first Aorist φήσαιμι, the first Future φησοίμην.

379. The Subjunctive present tense and second Aorist φῶ. The Infinitive present tense φάναι, the first Aorist φῆσαι, the first Future φήσειν.

380. The Participle of the present tense φάς, the first aorist φήσας, the first Future φήσων.

The Middle voyce.

381. The present tense φαμαὶ, the Imperfect tense ἐφάμην, the Participle φάμενος.

* These ten Anomall verbs in μι standing after the patterns of perfect Verbs, may be conceived to stand as *possum* &c. set after the examples of perfect verbs in the Latine Grammar.

Of Defective verbs.

382. They are called Verbs *g* defective, which have no more Tenses of their own, then the present tense and the preterimperfect tense in every Voyce, Mood, and the Participles, as σέβω to worship.

g Rhenus reckoneth up 16 kinds of them. They will nothing trouble a Student in the sacred Text.

Of anomall Verbs.

383. There are many Verbs which have some Tenses from other *b* Verbs, whose theame for the most part is out of use.

b These may be likened unto *fero, tollo, vsitor*, and such like in the Latine,

384. Ἄγνυμι to break, Fut. ἄξω, Perf. ᾶγα of ἄγω. It hath sundry Tenses which in composition are used Attickly; as the first Fut. κατεάξω in Mat. 12. 20. The first Aorist κατέαξα in Joh. 19. 32. the second Aorist passive κατεάγην, and thence in the second Aorist of the Subjunctive mood passive there is read κατεαγῶσι, Joh. 19. 31.

i See *r.* 108.

385. Αἱρέω to take, hath his second Aorist *i* εἷλον of ἕλω.

386. Αἰσθάνομαι to feele or perceive, hath the Middle future αἰσθήσομαι, and the second Aorist therein *k* ἠσθόμην of αἰσθέσομαι.

k See *r.* 141.

387. Ἁλίσκομαι to be taken, Fut. ἁλώσομαι, the second Aorrist ἑάλων. It borroweth some Tenses of ἁλόω, and some of ἅλωμι. His compounds ἀναλίσκω and καταναλίσκω are used.

* It is profitable here all along to consider the rules, why the inusitative verbs have so made their tenses which are borrowed. It will much further unto the perfect fotming of verbs.

388. Ἁμαρτάνω to sinne, Fut. ἁμαρτήσω, perf. ἡμάρτηκα, the second Aoriw ἥμαρτον of ἁμαρτέω.

l See *r.* 174.

389. Ἀμφιέννυμι to put on or clothe, Fut. ἀμφιῶ, perf. pas. *l* ἠμφίεσμαι of ἀμφιέω.

m It is compounded of ἀὸ and εἶγω.

390. *m* Ἀνοίγω to open, Fut. ἀνοίξω, 1. Aor. *n* ἤνοιξα and *o* ἀνέῳξα, perf. pass. ἀνέῳγμαι, 1. Aor. ἀνεῴχθην, and ἠνεῴχθην, and ἠνοίχθην, the 2. Aor. ἀνέῳγον, the second Fut. ἀνοιγήσομαι, the middle perf. ἀνέῳγα.

n See *r.* 116.

o Why is inserted or set in it afore ω, *See r.* 636.

391. Ἀπόλλυμι and ὄλλυω to destroy, Fut. ἀπολέσω, the middle perf. *p* ἀπόλωλα, the 2. Aor. ἀπωλόμην. Some tenses it hath of ὀλλέω, and some of ἀπόλλω.

* A Student may in the annotations on these verbs in *Clenards* Grammar see a reason rendred of their Anomalie.

p See *r.* 659. This Tense is of ὄλλω out of use.

392. Ἀρέσκω to please, Fut. ἀρέσω, 1. Aor. ἤρεσα, &c. of ἀρέω.

393. Αὐξάνω and αὔξω to increase, Fut. αὐξήσω of αὔξω.

B

394. Βαίνω to goe, Fut. βήσομαι of βάω, the 2. Aor. ἔβην &c. of βῆμι.

q As r. 333. 395. Βάλλω to cast, Perf βέβληκα of βλάω.

396. Βλαστάνω to sprout out, Fut. βλαστήσω of βλαστάω.

397. Βρώσκω and βιβρώσκω to eate, Fut. βρώσω of βρόω. And βούλομαι to will, hath βεβούλησομαι &c. of βεβουλόμαι, and in the second person βέβουλη.

Γ

398. Γαμέω to marry, 1. Aor. ἔγημα of γάμω.

399. Γηράσκω to wax old, Fut. γηράσω of γηράω.

r See r. 241. 400. Γίνομαι and γίγνομαι to be made, Fut. γενήσομαι, 2 Aor. r ἐγενόμην

s See r. 289. of γένημαι or γνάομαι, the Middle perf. s γέγονα of γίνω.

t See r. 154. 401. Γινώσκω to know, Fut. γνώσομαι, Perf. ἔγνωκα of γνόω, 2. Aor. t ἔγνων of γνῶμι.

Δ

v See r. 155. 402. Δάκνω to bite, Fut. δήξω of δήκω, and thence v ἔδακον, 2. Aor.

403. Δέομαι to beseech, Fut. δέησομαι, 1. Aor. pass. ἐδεήθην of δέομαι.

404. Διδάσκω to teach, Fut. διδάξω of διδάχω, & thence other tenses also.

w See r. 251. 405. Δοκέω to suppose, Fut. δόξω, &c. of δόκω.

406. Δύνω to set or goe under, Fut. δύσω, 2. Aor. w ἔδυν, of δῦμι.

x As r. 273. 407. Δύναμαι to be able, δύνασαι and δύῃ, x δύνατται, Fut. δυνήσομαι of δυνάομαι.

E

408. Ἐθέλω to will, Fut. ἐθελήσω of ἐθελέω.

y See r. 108. 409. Εἴω to be accustomed, the Middle perf. y εἴωθα, the pluperf. ἐείωθειν, the Participle of the preter tense εἰωθώς.

410. Εἰδέω to know, the Infinitive perf. εἰδέναι for εἰδεέναι, and the Participle εἰδώς, for εἰδηκώς, and the pluperfect tense ᾔδειν.

411. εἶδω to see or behold, 2. Aor. εἶδον and ἴδον. And ἴδω, to know, hath perf. middle οἶδα.

z See r. 659. 412. Ἐλαύνω to drive, Fut. ἐλάσω of ἐλάω, perf. ἐλήλακα and ἐλήλακα, &c.

413. Ἐρέω to say, is observed by *Rhenius* to have sometimes the signification of the present tense, and sometimes of the Future, and not to have any other tense saving the present tense

414. Ἔρχομαι to come, hath Fut. ἐλεύσομαι, 2. Aor. ἦλυθον and by Syncope ἦλθον, also the Middle perf. ἐλήλυθα, and Attickly ἐλήλυθα of ἐλεύθω.

415. Εὑρίσκω to finde, Fut. εὑρήσω 2. Aor. εὗρον of εὑρέω.

a *Rhenius* noteth that verbs in γνω and γνυμι doe form their tenses, which are beyond the Imperfect tense, of verbs in γω, as μίργνυμι to wipe away, hath of μίργω. b See r. 150. c See r. 175. 416. Ἔχω to have, Fut. ἕξω and σχήσω, Perf. ἔσχηκα, 2. Aor. ἔσχον of σχέω.

Z

417. a Ζεύγνυμι and Ζευγνύω to joyn, ζεύξω of ζεύγω Aor. 1. ἔζευξα, as in the compound συνέζευξα in Mat. 19. 6.

418. Ζωννύω and ζώννυμι to gird, hath ζώσω of ζόω, the perf. pass. b ἔζωσμαι.

Θ

419. Θάπτω to bury, Fut. θάψω. perf. τέταφα. Aor. 1. ἔθαψα. perf. pass. τέθαμμαι, c Aor. 2. ἐτάφην, as it were of τάφω, second Fut. ταφήσομαι.

420. Θέλω to will, hath θελήσω of θελέω.

421. Θνήσκω

421. Θνήσκω to die, is observed to have tenses of four Verbs, viz. the second Aorist ἔθανον and second Future in the Middle voyce θανοῦμαι of θνέω. It hath the perfect tense τέθνηκα of θνήκω, and the Infinitive present tense τεθνάναι of τίθνημι, and the Beoticall perfect tense *f* τέθνεικα of θνέω.

I

422. Ικνέομαι to come, Fut. ἵξομαι, 2. Aor. ἰκόμην of ἵκομαι. So hath the compound ἀφικνέομαι.

ζ 423. Ιλάσκομαι to pacifie. Fut. ἱλάσομαι of ἱλάομαι, 1. Aor. passive ἱλάσθην.

K

424. Καθίζομαι to sit, 2. Fut. of the Middle voyce *g* καθεδοῦμαι, and the 1. Aor. pas ἐκαθίσθην. There is also κᾶθω, of καθημι, out of *r*. 365.

425. Κάθημαι to sit, Fut. *h* καθήσομαι, and in the Imperative κᾶθυ.

426. Καίω or κήω to burn, Fut. καυσω, perf. κέκαυκα, 2. Aor. *i* ἔκαον. It *there hath a first future in the Subjunctive passive καυθήσωμαι, 1 Cor. 13. 3.

427. Καθήμι to let down, hath Fut. καθήσω, 1. Aor. καθῆκα.

428. Καλέω to call, fut. καλέσω, perf. *k* κέκληκα by Syncope, perf. pass. κέκλημαι, Aor. ἐκλήθην.

429. Κάμνω to labour, hath fut. 1. and 2. καμῶ, perf. *l* κέκμηκα, 2. Aor. ἔκαμον.

430. Κεράννυμι & κιρνάνυμι to mingle, fut. κιρέσω of κερέω, perf. κικέρακα, pas. κεκέρασμαι, &c. And these are Syncopated, as κρέσω, κέκρακα, κέκρασμαι.

431. Κερδαίνω to gain, fut. κερδανῶ and κερδήσω of κερδέω or κερδάω. It hath the first Future in the Subjunctive passive κερδανθῶσμαι, 1 Pet. 3. 1.

432. Κορέννυμι and κορεννύω, fut. κορέσω, perf. pass. κεκόρεσμαι, 1. Aor. ἐκορέσθην of κορέω.

433. Κράζω to cry, fut. κράξω, the middle perf. κέκραγα. Some observe it to have the third future κεκράξομαι in Luc. 19. 40.

434. Κρέμαμαι to hang, 1. Fut. middle κρεμέσομαι perf. pass. κεκρέμασμαι, Aor. 1. ἐκρεμάσθην.

Λ

435. Λαγχάνω to receive by lot, Fut. λήξομαι of ληχέω, 2. Aor. ἔλαχον of λήχω.

436. Λαμβάνω to take, Fut. λήψομαι of λήβω, 1. Aor. ἔλαβον, perf. λέληφα, and attickly εἴληφα. perf. pas. λέλημμαι, 1. Aor. ἐλήφθην.

437. Λανθάνω to lie hid, Fut. λήσομαι, 2. Aor. ἔλαθον, &c. of λήθω.

M

438. Μανθάνω to learn, Fut. μαθήσομαι, perf. μεμάθηκα of μαθέω, 2. Aor. ἔμαθον of μήθω.

439. Μάχομαι to fight, Fut. μαχέσομαι and μαχήσομαι.

440. Μεθύσκω to make drunken, hath μεθύσω of μεθύω, perf. μεμέθυκα. perf. pas. μεμέθυσμαι, Aor. 1. ἐμεθύσθην.

441. Μέλω and more usually μέλομαι to care or regard, hath Fut. μελήσω and μελήσομαι, perf. μεμέλημαι. pas. μεμέλημαι, 1, Aor. ἐμελήθην. The Imperf. ἔμελον.

442. Μιγνύω and μίγνυμι, fut. μίξω, perf. μέμιχα, Aor. 2. ἔμιγον, perf. μέμιγμαι of μίγω.

d As *r*. 148.
e As *r*. 268.
f A. τίθνηκα from θνέω
g See *r*. 149.
h It may be here noted, that unto Verbs anomall the Future ending in σομαι added, is commonly the first Future of the Middle voyce.
i As *r*. 145.
k It is in more use then καλέσω.
l For κεκάμηκα by Syncope.
* All the Verbs in this company called Anomals, doe not borrow tenses of other Verbs: they being in Camdens Grammar, and used in the sacred Text, it seemed good to mention them here. Also to omit those which Camden hath collected, which appeared not to be in that Text.
* It is very profitable for a learner to be familiar with these Verbs because they are in often use. And when any of them doe occure in reading then endevour to know the rule for the Formation of their tenses, which they borrow; so shall they be the more clearly understood.

443. Μέλλω to be, hath fut. μελλήσω.

444. Μιμνήσκω to call to remembrance, Fut. μνήσω and μνήσομαι, perf. pas. μέμνημαι, Aor. 1. ἐμνήσθην, Fut. 1. μνησθήσομαι.

O

445. Οἶομαι to suppose, and by contraction οἶμαι, οἶει, οἶται. Fut. οἰήσομαι. perf. ᾤημαι of οἰέομαι.

446. Οἴχομαι to depart, Fut. οἰχήσομαι, perf. ᾤχημαι of οἰχόμαι. There is the participle of the preter tense passive in composition πεφωχημένος past, in Act. 14. 16.

447. Ὄλνυμι or ὀλλύω to destroy, borroweth tenses of ὀλέω and ὄλλω, which may be observed in reading.

448. Ὄμνυμι to swear, borroweth tenses of ὀμόω.

449. Ὁράω to see, hath Fut. ὄψομαι of ὄπτομαι, the perf. Atticke ἑώρακα the pluperf. ἑωράκειν.

450. Ὀφείλω to owe, Fut. ὀφειλήσω, &c. of ὀφελέω.

Π

451. Πάσχω to suffer, Fut. πείσομαι, Aor. 2. ἔπαθον of πάθω: but in πέπονθα the Middle perf. it hath of πονέω.

452. Πετάννυμι to stretch out, hath Fut. πετάσω, and the first Aorist in his compound ἐξεπέτασα. Rom. 10. 21.

453. Πηγνύω and πήγνυμι, Fut. πήξω, Aor. 1. ἔπηξα of πήγω.

454. Πίνω to drink, perf. πέπωκα of πόω, Aor. 2. ἔπιον of πίω, perf. pas. πέπομαι, Fut. 2. of the middle voyce, πομαι, πῖμι and πίεσαι, πίεται.

455. Πίμπρημι to kindle, hath Fut. πρήσω.

456. Πιπράσκω to sell, hath Fut. πράσω, perf. πέπρακα.

457. Πίπτω to fall, Fut. 2. in the middle voyce πεσοῦμαι, Aor. 2. ἔπεσα, Aor. 1. ἔπεσα of πεσέω.

458. Πυνθάνομαι to demand or aske, Fut. πύσομαι, Aor. 2. in the middle voyce ἐπυθόμην of πυθέομαι.

P

459. Ῥέω to flow, ῥεύσω, and ῥυήσω of ῥυέω. perf. ἐρρύηκα and ἐρρύην, Aor. 2. pas. ἐρρύην.

460. Ῥέω to say, perf. εἴρηκα, pluperf. εἰρήκειν, perf. pas. εἴρημαι, pluperf. εἰρήμην, Aor. 1. ἐρρήθην, but more usually ἐρρέθην, Fut. 1. ῥηθήσομαι, Participle of the 1. Aor. ῥαθείς.

461. Ῥήγνυμι and ῥηγνύω to break, Fut. ῥήξω, Aor. 1. ἔρρηξα, the middle perf. ἔρρωγα.

462. Ῥώννυμι or ῥωννύω to strengthen, Fut. ῥώσω, perf. ἔρρωκα.

463. Ῥώννυμαι to be strong, Fut. ῥώσομαι, imperf. ἐρρώσμην.

Σ

464. Σβεννύω and σβεννύμι to quench, Fut. σβέσω, perf. ἔσβεκα, perf. pas. ἔσβεσμαι.

465. Σπένδω to sacrifice, Fut. σπείσω of σπείδω, Aor. 1. ἔσπεισα.

466. Σφώνω and σφώννυμι, Fut. σφώσω, perf. ἔσφωκα, Aor. 1. ἔσφωσα, perf. pas. ἔσφωμαι, Aor. 1. ἐσφώθην.

Aor. 2.

m How πίπονθα should come of πονέω, is thus delivered, πτ. πονέω maketh regularly πέπονα by r. 192. and then by the figure *Epenthesis* θ is inserted afore α, and so is made πέπονθα.

* He that understandeth not Latine looking on *Pasors* discourse on every word in his great Dictionary, shall perceive, that he hath explained almost every hard word, and may guesse at his meaning in many places and observe therein some information. These is also an Index of all the harder words set in the end of his lesser Dictionary, called his *Manuale* referring unto the place in that Dictionary, where they are unfolded. Others may finde even all difficult words in the great Index of *Cheuard* in *quarto*.

T

467. Τέμνω to cut, Fut. τεμῶ, perf. τετέμηκα, and by Syncope τέτμηκα, Aor.2. ἔτεμον and ἔταμον, perf. pas. τέτμημαι, Aor.1. ἐτμήθην.

468. Τίκτω to bring forth, Fut. τέξομαι, Aor.2. ἔτεκον of τίκω, perf. act. τέτοκα, and pas. τέτεγμαι, Aor.1. ἐτέχθην.

469. Τρέφω to nourish, Fut. θρέψω, perf. τέτροφα, Aor.1. ἔθρεψα, perf. pas. τέθραμμαι, Aor.2. ἐτράφην.

470. Τρέχω to runne. Fut. θρέξω, the Middle fut. θρέξομαι, the perf. δεδράμηκα, Aor.2. ἔδραμον of δραμέω.

471. Τρώγω to eate hath the middle second future φάγομαι, φάγεται, φάγεται, Aor.2. ἔφαγον of φάγω.

472. Τυγχάνω to obtain, Fut. τεύξομαι, Aor. 2. ἔτυχον of τεύχω, perf. τετύχηκα. There is also τέτυχα.

Φ

473. Φέρω to bring, Fut. οἴσω of οἶω, the middle perf. atticke ἐνήνοχα of ἐνέχω, the first Aorist ἤνεγκα. the second Aorist ἤνεγκον of ἐνέγκω. And from ἐνέχω is the perfect tense pas. ἦσται, Aor. 1. ἠνέχθην.

474. Φεύγω to flie, Fut. φεύξομαι, Aor. 2. ἔφυγον. There is also used in composition the middle perfect tense πέφυγα.

475. Φθάνω to prevent, Fut. φθάσω of φθάω, perf. ἔφθακα, Aor.1. ἔφθασα.

X

476. Χέω to poure, χεύσω, Aor.1. ἔχεα, Aor.2. ἔχευν, Fut.2. χεῶ, as in the compound ἐγχέω.

Ω

477. Ὠθέω to cast away, Fut. ὠθήσω and ὤσω. Aor.1. ὦσα of ὤθω.

Of Verbs Deponent.

478. There are Verbs [n] Deponent of all the kinds of Verbs. The Barytones end in ομαι with one of the characteristicall letters afore ομαι, mentioned in r. 98. &c. The Circumflexes or contracts doe end in ῶμαι, ῶμαι, or οῦμαι. Those of Verbs in μι do end in αμαι, ημαι, ομαι, or υμαι, r. 272. &c.

[n] See *Pasors* discourse on all in holy Writ: he hath collected what those Verbs have there in use for the most part.

479. They are used onely in the Passive or Middle voyce, and some are used in both voices, as πορεύομαι to travell, hath in the Passive voyce the perfect tense πεπόρευμαι, and the first Aorist ἐπορεύθην. It hath in the Middle voyce the first future πορεύσομαι.

Of Verbs Impersonall.

480. There are certain Verbs used onely in the third person singular of sundry Moods and Tenses, which are called [o] Impersonals.

[o] And that these Impersonals may be the better perceived, there is to be considered, how they are used personally: for so the most of them are sometimes used. In *Clenard* they are all made plain.

481. Ἀνήκει it is meet, hath the Imperfect tense ἀνῆκε, the Infinitive present tense ἀνήκειν, and the Participle ἀνῆκον. So καθήκει hath καθῆκε, καθήκειν, and καθῆκον. προσήκει also hath προσῆκε and προσήκειν.

482. Ἀπέχει is found used Impersonally, and to signifie it sufficeth.

483. Ἀρέσκει it pleaseth, Imperf. ἤρεσκε, Fut. ἀρέσει. Aor.1. ἤρεσε.

484. Ἀρκεῖ it sufficeth, Imp. ἤρκει, Fut. ἀρκέσει, Aor.1. ἤρκεσε.

485. Δεῖ it behooveth, Imperf. ἔδει, Fut. δεήσει, Aor.1. ἐδέησε, Inf. δεῖν, part. δέον.

486. Διαφέρει it concerneth, Imp. διέφερε. Fut. διοίσει.

487. Δοκεῖ it seemeth, Imp. ἔδοκει. Fut. δόξει, Aor.1. ἔδοξε.

488. Ἔξεστι it is lawfull, hath in the Imp. ἐξέστω, Infin. ἐξεῖναι, partic. ἐξόν.

489. Μέλει it is a care, Imp. ἐμέλησε, Fut. μελήσει, Aor. 1. ἐμέλησε, perf. μεμέληκε.

490. Πρέπει it becommeth, Imp. ἔπρεπε, Infin. πρέπειν, part. πρέπον.

491. Συμβαίνει it hapneth, Imp. συνέβαινε, perf. συμβέβηκε, pluperf. συνεβεβήκει, Aor. 2. *p* συνέβη, the middle Fut. συμβήσεται.

492. Συμφέρει it availeth, Imp. συνέφερε, Fut. συνοίσει, part. τὸ συμφέρον.

493. Χρὴ it behooveth, Imp. *q* ἐχρῆν, Fut. χρήσει, Infin. χρῆναι.

494. There are also Impersonals in the Passive and Middle voyce, as ὀνίνηται it hapneth. So in the perfect tense there is εἴρηται, and in the perf. of the Imperative εἰρήσθω, and in the third Future εἰρήσεται.

Of the Articles.

495. ὁ, ἥ, τό, the, that, he, is the Article prepositive. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, which, is the Article Subjunctive; and are thus declined.

496. Masc.	Sing. Fem.	Neut.	497. Masc.	Sing. Fem.	Neut.
N. ὁ	ἥ	τὸ	N. ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G. οὗ	ἧς	οὗ
D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	D. ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ
A. τὸν	τὴν	τὸ	A. ὅν	ἥν	ὅ
	Dual.			Dual.	
N. *r* & A. τὼ	τὰ	τὼ	N. and A. ὥ	ἅ	ὥ
G. & D. τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	G and D. οἷν	αἷν	οἷν
	Plur.			Plur.	
N. οἱ	αἱ	τὰ	N. οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
G. τῶν in all 3. genders			G. ὧν in all genders		
D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	D. οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A. τοὺς	τὰς	τά.	A. οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

Of the Declensions of Nounes Substantives.

The first Declension of Simples.

498. Nounes ending in ας or ης, and having their Genitive in ου, are of the first Decclension, and are Masculines, declined as followeth.

499. S. N. ὁ αἰνείας *Aeneas*. G. τοῦ αἰνείου. D. τῷ αἰνείᾳ. A. τὸν αἰνείαν. V. ὦ αἰνεία. In the Duall and Plurall number in every case they end like the Femine Article.

500. *s* Nounes in ης make the Dative in ῃ, the Accusative in ην, and some make the V. in ᾰ, and *s* some in α. but all cases Dually and Plurally like Nounes in ας.

501. Nounes ending in α or η, having their Genitive in ας or ης, are of the second Declension, and are Feminines.

502. S. N ἡ μοῦσα. G τῆς μούσης, D. τῇ μούσῃ. A. τὴν μοῦσαν, V. ὦ μοῦσα. And Dually and plurally they are declined like the Feminine Article.

503. Nounes in η, make the A. in ην, the V. in η, and all the rest like μοῦσα.

504. Nounes ending in ρα, δα, ρσα, or υ pure α, do make the Genitive in ας, and the Dative in α, as Λήδα Leda, ἄκανθα a thorn, ἡμέρα a day, φιλία friendship. So μνᾶ a pound, &c.

505. Nounes

p See *r.* 394.

q The third person of εἰμὶ in the Imperfect tense doth end in ν also, as in *r.* 310. The which adding of ν unto ε is said to be Atticky by *Cameron* and *Rhenius*.

r It is to be remembred, that in all words declined with cases, the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative Duall are ever the same word, and so is the Genitive and Dative thereof. The vocative plurall is alwaies the same, as is the Nominative plurall; and is therefore here omitted.

s When such Nounes make their Vocative in α, it may be observed. For understanding the Tongue onely, it is enough so to observe.

s Some Nounes in ας make the Genitive ᾱ dorically, as ὁ Σωμᾶς, τοῦ Σωμᾶ. See *r.* 655.

* A Student must make use of *Camdens* Grammar for to know the Dialects. They may easily be perceived in his Table of them.

v A Vowel is said to be pure, when as a Vowel or Diphthong doth immediately goe afore it.

505. Nouns in ος or ον, having the Genitive in υ are of the third Declenſion. They in ος are Maſculine, Feminine, or Commune; but they in ον are Neuter.

506. S.N. ὁ λόγος. G. τοῦ λόγου. D. τῷ λόγῳ. A. τὸν λόγον. V. ὦ λόγε. But Dually and plurally according to the Maſculine Article.

507. ν Neuters have the Accuſative and V. ſingular ending like the Nominative; Dually and Plurally they are declined according to the Neuter article.

508. Nounes in ως or ων, having the Genitive in ω, are of the fourth Declenſion. They in ος are Maſculine, Feminine or Commune; but they in ων are Neuter.

509. S. n. ὁ μανέλεως. G. τοῦ μανέλεω. D. τῷ μανέλεω. A. τὸν μανέλεων. D. ὦ μανέλεως. D.N. and A. τὼ μανέλεω. G. and D. τοῖν μανέλεων. P.N. οἱ μανέλεω. G. τῶν μανέλεων. D. τοῖς μανέλεως. A. τοὺς μανέλεως. * The Accuſative ſingular is ſometime without ν, as τὸν Ἀπολλὼ Apollos.

510. Nounes in ων doe follow the rule of Neuters: but in this Declenſion the Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative plurall doe end in ω. So ἀνάγεων an upper room.ν

511. Nounes ending in α, ι, υ, ω, ρ, σ, ξ, or ψ, having their Genitive in ος, and not being of any of the contract Declenſions, are of this Declenſion. There are all Genders herein.

512. S.N. ὁ πατήρ. G. τοῦ πατέρος. D. τῷ πατέρι. A. τὸν πατέρα. V. ὦ πάτερ. D. N. and A. τὼ πατέρε. G. and D. τοῖν πατέροιν. P.N. οἱ πατέρες. G. τῶν πατέρων. D. τοῖς πατράσι. A. τοὺς πατέρας. * The Nominative and Genitive of this Declenſion have their laſt ſyllable very diverſly; the Dictionary x is to be conſulted hereabout.

513. Some Nounes of this Declenſion doe make the Accuſative in ν, and ſome both in ν and α, as μῆνις anger, μῆνιν and μῆνιδα.

514. Some make the Vocative differing from the Nominative, as ἡ γυνὴ a woman. D. ὦ γύναι. So πατὴρ a father, hath in the Vocative πάτερ. Such occurring may be obſerved.

Of the formation of the Dative plurall.

515. The y Dative plurall is made of the Dative ſingular by putting there σ afore ι, and by taking away δ, θ, ρ, τ, if they or any of them be there afore the ι: as Sidu a City, τῇ Σιδόνι, τοῖς Σιδόσι· ὁ Ἕλλην a Greek, τῷ Ἕλληνι, τοῖς Ἕλλησι. πύξις a boxe, πυξίδ, πυξίσι· ὄρνις an hen, ὄρνιθ. ὄρνισι· ῥήτωρ a Rhetorician, ῥήτορι, ῥήτορσι.

516. Words declined by ντς in the Genitive, and ſo by ντ in the Dative, doe not onely caſt away ντ in the Dative, but alſo make long the penult, by changing the ſhort Vowell into a Diphthong, and by making long the doubtfull Vowell, which is made long by poſition in the Dative ſingular: as ὁ λέων a Lion, τῷ λέοντι, τοῖς λέουσι· χαρίεις acceptable, χαρίεντι, χαρίεσι, πᾶς all, παντὶ πᾶσι.

517. Nouns ending in ς with a Diphthong or in a double Conſonant, doe make the Dative of the Nominative, by adding ι thereunto: as ἄραψ an Arabian, τοῖς ἄραψι, ἕλμις ἕλμινθος an earth-worm, ἕλμινσι. But ὗς an Hare, hath ὠσὶ, πούς a foot, ποσὶ ποσὶς a comb, κτενί.

518. Nounes in ης, which ſuffer *Syncope*, do make their Dative plurall in ᾶσι, as πατὴρ a father, πατ́ρος, and by *Syncope* πατρὸς, τοῖς πατρᾶσι· ἡ χεὶρ an hand, hath ταῖς χερσὶ. 518. Unto

ν It is to be remembred all along, that Neuters have the N. A. and V ſingular alike, and that plurally they end all in α. Except as in ν. 510. And therefore there needeth no example for Neuters of the third and fift Declenſions &c.

x The Exceptions about the Accuſative and Vocative, and ſo ſundry elſewhere are of purpoſe omitted, becauſe the Text may be read with underſtanding, though one have not ſuch particulars in memory.

y Grammarians doe not reſolve matters all alike. There is read in Mat. 13.1 ταῖς συσσείοις. Some ſay, it is for τοῖς συσσείοις of τὸ συσσεῖον by the figure Metaplaſmus: others ſay, it is of τὸ συσσεῦς in the fift Declenſion plurall.

z One in declining a plurall may name the Vocative: but it is here in patterns omitted, becauſe it is all one with the Nominative.

518. Unto Datives plurall ending in ι, and alſo unto perſons of Verbs ſo ending, there is added ν, if the word following begin with a Vowel or Diphthong: as λέυσιν ὀκείοις to thoſe Lions, τύπτουσιν ἐκεῖνον they beat him. So it is done unto third perſons of Verbs ending in ε: as ἔτυπτεν αὐτὸν he did beat him. Yet atticklý ν is added, when as a conſonant followeth.

Of the Declenſions of Nounes contracts.

519. Nounes ending in ης, ες, or ος, having the Genitive in ους are of this Declenſion. They in ης are Maſculine, Feminine, or Commune; and they in ες or ος are Neuters.

520. S N. ὁ δημοσθένης Demoſthenes * G. τοῦ δημοσθένους, and contractedly δημοσθένους. D. τῷ δημοσθένει contr. δημοσθένει. A. τὸν δημοσθένεα contr. δημοσθένη. V. ὦ δημόσθενες. Dually N. and A. τὼ δημοσθένεε, contr. δημοσθένη. G. and D. τοῖν δημοσθενέοιν contr. δημοσθενοῖν. P. N. οἱ δημοσθένεες contr. δημοσθένεις. G. τῶν δημοσθένεων contr. δημοσθένων. D. τοῖς δημοσθένεσι. A. τοὺς δημοσθένεας contr. δημοσθένους.

521. Nounes in ος have the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative plurall, ending in εα, and contracted into η as of τεῖχος a wall, τὰ τείχεα, contr. τείχη.

522. Nounes ending in ις or ι, having the Genitive in ιος or ιως, are of the ſecond declenſion. They in ις are Maſculine, Feminine or Commune; but they in ι are Neuter.

523. S. N. ὁ ὄφις a ſerpent, G. τοῦ ὄφιος. D. τῷ ὄφιϊ, contr. ὄφι. A. τὸν ὄφιν. V. ὄφι. Dually N and A. τὼ ὄφιε. G and D. τοῖν ὀφίοιν. P. N. οἱ ὄφιες contr. ὄφεις. G τῶν ὀφίων. D. τοῖς ὄφισι. A. τοὺς ὄφιας contr. ὄφεις.

524. The Neuters in the plurall doe contract in the N. A, and V. ια into ι: as τὰ σπήλαια σπήλη.

525. Nounes ending in ευς, having the Genitive in έως, are of the third declenſion; and all ſuch are Maſculines.

526. S.N ὁ βασιλεὺς a King. G. τοῦ βασιλέος. D. τῷ βασιλῆϊ contr. βασιλῆ. A. τὸν βασιλέα. V. βασιλεῦ. D. N. and A. τὼ βασιλῆε contr. βασιλῆ. G. and D. τοῖν βασιλέοιν. P. N. οἱ βασιλῆες contr. βασιλῆς. G. τῶν βασιλέων. D. τοῖς βασιλεῦσι. A. τοὺς βασιλέας contr βασιλεῖς.

527. Nounes in ως or ω, whoſe Genitive is in ὠος are of the fourth Declenſion, and all ſuch are Feminines.

528. S. N ἡ λητὼ Latona. G. τῆς λητόος contr. λητοῦς. D τῇ λητόϊ contr. λητοῖ. A. τὴν λητόα, contr. λητώ. V. ὦ λητοῖ. In the Duall and Plurall number they are declined like the Maſculine Article.

529. Nounes ending in αϊ pure, or in ερς, having the Genitive in ατος, are of the fifth Declenſion; and all ſuch are Neuters.

530. S. N. τὸ κέρας a horne. G. τοῦ κέρατος, a κέραος, κέρως. D. τῷ κέρατι, κέραϊ, κέρᾳ. A. τὸ κέρας. V. ὦ κέρας. Dually N. and A. τὼ κέρατε, κέραε, κέρᾱ. G. and D. τοῖν κεράτοιν, κεράοιν, κερῶν. P. N. τὰ κέρατα, κέραα κερᾶ. G. τῶν κεράτων, κεράων, κερῶν. D. τοῖς κέρασι. A. τὰ κέρατα κέραα, κέρᾱ.

Of Anomal Nounes contracted, ſome in all caſes, and ſome onely in certain caſes.

531. There are Nounes in ος of the third Declenſion of Simples, which are declined contractedly; as S.N. νόος a mind, contr. νοῦς. G. νόου νοῦ. D. νόῳ νῷ. A. νόον νοῦν. V. νόε νοῦ. Dually N. and A. νόω τώ, G. and D. νόοιν νοῖν. P. N. νόοι νοῖ. G. νόων νῶν. D. νόοις νοῖς. A. νόους νοῦς.

532. Οσίοι

* The Dative of this Declenſion is often in ει, as τῷ δημοσθένει. Whence therefore ſuch differences from the patterns appeare, *Camdens* Tables of Dialects are to be looked into, for to ſee of what Dialect it is; and there it is ſignified to be of the Attick Dialect. The Genitive alſo is often in ους.

a In this Declenſion ſundry caſes are thrice expreſſed, and the firſt expreſſion is called the common Tongue or Speech, in which are all the patterns expreſſed, &c. The ſecond is the Doricke dialect, which taketh away τ, and the third is the Attick, which here maketh a contraction.

b Grammars mention ſundry more; but what we conceived not neceſſary to be mentioned for reading the ſacred Text, are omitted.

532. Ὀστέον a bone, is declined contractedly, N. ὀστοῦν. G. ὀστοῦ. D. ὀστῷ. A. ὀστοῦν. Dually. N. and A. ὀστώ. G. and D. ὀστοῖν. P. N. ὀστᾶ. G. ὀστῶν. D. ὀστοῖς. A. ὀστᾶ.

533. Gravitones in υς are contracted in the Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative plurall: as ὁ βότρυς, οἱ βότρυες contr. βότρυς, τοὺς βότρυας contr. βότρυς.

534. Some in ις have contraction in the aforeſaid Caſes: as βοῦς, plurally N. βόες, contr. βοῦς A. βόας contr. βοῦς.

535. ἡ κλεὶς a Key, hath τὴν κλεῖδα and κλεῖν. V. κλεῖς or κλεῖ; P. N. κλεῖδες and κλεῖς A. κλεῖδας and κλεῖς.

536. ὁ πῆχυς a cubit, G. τοῦ πήχεος. D. τῷ πήχει contr. πήχει. Ατὸ πῆχυ. V. ὦ πῆχυ. P. N. οἱ πήχεις contr. πῆχεις. A. τοὺς πήχεας contr. πήχεις. So πέλεκυς an axe.

Some other Nounes having outrule in their declining.

537. Πατὴρ a Father, ſuffereth *Syncope* in the genitive and dative Singular, as τοῦ πατέρος πατρὸς, τῷ πατέρι πατρί. So ἡ μήτηρ a Mother, γαστὴρ a belly, θυγάτηρ a daughter. Ἀνὴρ a man, ſuffereth Syncope in all three numbers: as τοῦ ἀνέρος ἀνδρὸς, τῷ ἀνέρι ἀνδρί, &c.

538. Γυνὴ a woman, hath G. γυναικὸς, &c. V. γύναι, and D. plurall γυναιξί.

539. ἡ θρὶξ an haire, hath G. τριχὸς, &c. but θριξὶ in the dative plurall.

540. Κύων a dogge, hath genitive κυνὸς, dative κυνί, &c.

Of heteroclites, or Nounes ſwarving from the common manner of declining.

541. Some in the Sngular Number being Maſculines are in the plurall neuters: as δεσμὸς a bond, plurally τὰ δεσμά. There is alſo uſed οἱ δεσμοί

542. The ſacred name Ἰησοῦς hath A. Ἰησοῦν, and the other caſes Ἰησοῦ.

543. Some are without caſe, as ὄναρ a dreame: and ſo are many Hebrew names, & ſome other words thereof uſed in Greek, as πάσχα the Paſſeover, &c.

544. Some are defective in caſes, as ἀλλήλων of one another, hath but the Genitive, Dative and Accuſative plurall declined as r. 497.

545. 1. Some want the Singular Number as Ἀθηναῖοι Atheus, declined as r. 502.

546. 1. Some borrow their Genitive of unuſuall Nominatives: as ὕδωρ water hath ὕδατος. Hereunto may be added τὸ γάλα Milk, G. γάλακτος.

547. 1. Some ſuch ending in αρ have contraction: as φρέαρ a pit, hath Genitive φρέατος contr. φρητός, D. φρέατι, contr. φρητί.

548. 1. Some Nounes have fundry Nominatives ſome in the ſame declinſion, ſome in divers: as there is τὸ σκότος σκότεος, & ὁ σκότος σκότου darknes.

549. 1. Somes Nounes have divers Genitives: as ὁ νοῦς a minde, hath G. νοῦ and νόος.

550. 1. There is read ὁ Μωσῆς τοῦ μωσῆ, and μωσῆος ῆ, and μωσεὺς μωσέως, and μωσῆος μωσῆος, and in other caſes accordingly.

Of Nounes Adjectives declined with three Terminations.

551.* 1. Adjectives in ος nor pure, have the Feminine in η, and the Neuter in ον, the Accuſative Neuter in ον, and the Vocative Maſculine in ε and the reſt as r. 497. So σοφὸς wiſe.

These here mentioned are uſed in holy writ: Such as we obſerved not there, are omitted.

A Taſors whole diſcourſe on every word, is to be looked into. He noteth even on every word whatſoever uſe it hath differing from the pattern. He is to be read about all proper names alſo.

* The declining of Nounes Adjectives hath been accounted a very hard matter; But *Rhemius* hath by examples taken away all the difficulty of them, as alſo of Participles. Here is taken out of *Rhemius* ſo much as hath ſeemed neceſſary for the preſent purpoſe. It may be noted, that very many Nounes Adjectives in ος, ſundry Pronounes Adjectives in ος and Participles in ος, are declined like the Article ὁς, ſaving that they make their Neuter of the Nominative and Accuſative Singularin ον, where as ὁς doth make it in ὅ: The Maſculine and Neuter Gender of ſuch goeth according to the third declenſion of Simples, and Feminine according to the Second. Other Adjectives whoſe Genitive in ος, goe according to the fift declenſion in the Maſculine and Neuter, and according to the ſecond in the Feminine.

552. Ad-

552. Adjectives in pure ος and εος have the Feminine in α, and the Feminines Genitive in ας, the Dative in α, the Accusative in αν, the Vocative in α, and the rest like Adjectives in ος not pure. But ὄγδοος the eighth, doth in every case follow Adjectives in ος not pure, as r. 551.

553. There are many Adjectives in ος declined but with two terminations, and such have in the Dictionary set by them ὁ ἡ, or ὁ καὶ ἡ, as ὁ καὶ ἡ ἔνδεξ ος καὶ τὸ ἔνδεξον. G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ ἐνδέξυ. D. τῷ καὶ τῇ καὶ τῷ ἐνδέξῳ. A. τὸν καὶ τὴν καὶ τὸ ἔνδεξον. V. M. and F. ὦ ἔνδεξε, and N. ἔνδεξον. Dually N. and A. τὼ καὶ τὰ καὶ τὼ ἐνδέξω. G. and D. τοῖν καὶ τοῖν καὶ τοῖν ἐνδέξοιν. Plurally N. οἱ καὶ αἱ ἔνδεξοι καὶ τὰ ἔνδεξα. G. τῶν ἐνδέξων. D. τοῖς καὶ ταῖς καὶ τοῖς ἐνδέξοις. A. τοὺς καὶ τὰς καὶ τὰ ἐνδέξους καὶ τὰ ἔνδεξα.

554. There are Adjectives in οος contracted into ους, as ἁπλόος single, διπλόος double, &c. whose endings in declinings are S.N. όος ους, όη ῆ, όον ουν, G. όυ ου, όης ους, όυ ου. D. όῳ ῷ, όῃ ῇ, όῳ ῷ. A. όον ουν, όην ῆν, όον ουν. V. όε ου, όη ῆ, όον ουν. Dually N. and A. όω ῶ, όα ᾶ, όω ῶ. G. and D. όοιν οῖν, όαιν αἶν, όοιν οῖν. P. N. όυ οι, όαι αι, όα ᾶ. G. όων ῶν in all Genders. D. όοις οῖς, όαις αἶς, όοις οῖς. A. όους ους, όας ὰς, όα ᾶ.

555. Adjectives in εος are contracted in declining, as χρύσεος golden, χάλκεος brazen, according to the Terminations following: as S.N. εος ους, έα ῆ, εον ουν, G. έυ ου. έας ους, έυ ου, D. έῳ ῷ, έᾳ ῇ, έῳ ῷ. A εον ουν, έαν ῆν, εον ουν. V. εε ου, έα ῆ, εον ουν. Dually N. and A. έω ῶ, έα ᾶ, έω ῶ. G. and D. έοιν οῖν, έαιν αἶν, έοιν οῖν. P. N. εοι οῖ, έαι αῖ, έα ᾶ. G. έων ῶν. D. έοις οῖς, έαις αἷς, έοις οῖς. A. έους ους, έας ὰς, έα ᾶ.

556. Adjectives in εος pure or εεος in all the singular Feminine have α, where the former in εος hath η, in the contraction: as of ἀργύεος ἀργυοῦς silverne, is ἀργυέα ἀργυᾶ. And so in the Accusative ἀργυέαν. So ἔρεος woollen, &c.

557. Adjectives in υς, having ῶα added to them in the Dictionary, are of three terminations, and are declined on the endings following, with some contraction: as S.N. υς, ῶα, υ. G. ὕος, ύας, ὕος. D. ῖ ῖ, ύᾳ, ῖ ῖ. A. υν ῶαν, υ. V. υ, ῶα, υ. Dually N. and A. ῖε, ύα ῦε. G. and D. ῖοιν, ύαιν, ῖοιν. P. N ῖες ύες, ῶαι, ᾶ ᾶ. G. ἰων, ιῶν, ἰων. D. ἰσι, ύασι, ἴσι. A. ἴας ύας, ύασι, ᾶ ᾶ. So ἡδὺς sweet, βραχὺς short, &c.

558. Adjectives in ἰος make the Vocative Masculine in ἰ and ἰον, their Neuter in ἰον, and elsewhere in the Masculine Gender are declined as r. 512. and in the Feminine like r. 502. as S. N. χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν. G. χαριέσσης, χαριέσσης, χαρίεντος, &c.

559. Adjectives in ήεις are contracted in all cases: as S.N. τιμήεις τιμῆς, τ. μήεσσα τιμῆσσα, τιμῆεν τιμῆν. G τιμήεντος τιμήντος, τιμηέσσης τιμήσσης, &c.

560. Adjectives in όεις are contract in all cases: as N. πλακόεις πλακοῦς, πλακόεσσα πλακοῦσσα, πλακόεν πλακοῦν. G. πλακόεντος πλακοῦντος, πλακοέσσης πλακοῦσσης, &c.

561. Πολὺς much, hath F.G. πολλῆς, and N.G. πολύ. A. πολὺν, πολλὴν, πολύ. V. πολὺ, πολλὴ, πολύ, and all else like r. 497. as G. πολλοῦ, πολλῆς, πολλοῦ, &c.

562. Adjectives in ας, have their Feminine in αινα, their Neuter in αν. In the Masculine and Neuter they are declined as r. 512. and in the Feminine according to r. 502. as S.N. μέλας black, μέλαινα, μέλαν. G. μέλανος, μελαίνης μέλανος, &c. V. m. μέλαν.

563. Πᾶς

563. 1. Πᾶς all, is declined, πᾶσα, πᾶν. G. παντὸς, πάσης, παντὸς, D. παντὶ, πάσῃ, παντὶ. A. πάντα, πᾶσαν, πᾶν. V. πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν. Dually N. and A. πάντε, πάσα, πάντε. G. and D. παντοῖν, πάσαιν, παντοῖν. P. N. πάντες, πᾶσαι, πάντα. G. πάντων, πασῶν, πάντων. D. πᾶσι, πάσαις, πᾶσι. A. πάντας, πάσας, πάντα.

564. 1. Μέγας great, is declined μεγάλη, μέγα. G. μεγάλης, μεγάλης, μεγάλου, D. μεγάλῃ, μεγάλῃ, μεγάλῳ. A. μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγα. V. μέγα, μεγάλη μέγα. Dually and Plurally as *r.* 497.

Of Adjectives declined with three Articles.

565. 1. Adjectives in ης are declined as *r.* 520. They make their Neuter of the N. and A. singular in ες, their Vocative singular in ες in all Genders, their N. A. and V. plurall Neuter, according to *r.* 521. as ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀληθὴς καὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς true. G. τοῦ τῆς καὶ τοῦ ἀληθέος ἀληθοῦς &c.

566. * 1. Adjectives in ις, having ος not pure added in the Dictionary, are declined as *r.* 512. as ὁ καὶ ἡ εὐπατρὶς καὶ τὸ εὐπάτρι noble by father, G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ εὐπατρίδος, &c.

567. 1. Adjectives in ις with ος pure added in the Dictionary, are declined according to *r.* 523, 524. as ὁ καὶ ἡ νῆστις καὶ το νῆστι fasting, G. τοῦ, τῆς, καὶ τοῦ νήστου. D. τῷ, τῇ καὶ τῷ νήστι, cont. νήστει, &c.

568. 1. Adjectives in υς, with ὁ καὶ ἡ added in the Dictionary, being compounded with δάκρυ a teare, are declined as *r.* 512. They make the A. in υν &c. as ὁ καὶ ἡ ἄδακρυς καὶ τὸ ἄδακρυ not weeping. G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ ἀδάκρυος, &c.

569. 1. Compounds with πούς a foot, are declined as *r.* 512. They make their A. in α and υν. as ὁ καὶ ἡ πολύπους καὶ τὸ πολύπου. G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ πολύποδος, &c. A. τὸν καὶ τὴν πολύποδα, & πολύπουν, καὶ τὸ πολύπου, &c.

570. 1. Compounds of ὀδὼς a tooth, are declined as *r.* 512. as ὁ καὶ ἡ ἀμφώδης καὶ τὸ ἀμφώδη toothed on both sides, G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ ἀμφώδοντος, &c.

571. 1. Ajectives in ων are declined as *r.* 512. as ὁ καὶ ἡ τέρην καὶ τὸ τέρεν tender. G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ τέρενος, &c.

572. 1. Adjectives in ων are declined as *r.* 512 as ὁ καὶ ἡ σώφρων καὶ τὸ σῶφρον prudent. G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ σώφρονος, &c.

573. 1. Comparatives in ων are declined as *r.* 512. but in the Accusative singular M. and F. they contract ονα into ω. Also in the Accusative plurall ους into ως. as ὁ καὶ ἡ μείζων καὶ τὸ μεῖζον. Accusative τὸν καὶ τὴν μείζονα, contr. μείζω, καὶ τὸ μεῖζον. V. ὦ μείζων in the three Genders. P. N. οἱ καὶ αἱ μείζονες contr. μείζους, καὶ τὰ μείζονα contr. μείζω, &c.

574. 1. Adjectives in ως are declined as *r.* 509, 510, as ὁ καὶ ἡ εὔηλως καὶ τὸ εὔηλων. G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ εὐήλω, &c. P. N. οἱ καὶ αἱ εὐηλῳ καὶ τὰ εὔηλω, &c.

575. 1. Some Adjectives are observed to be of three Genders under one voyce in the Nominative singular: as ὁ καὶ ἡ καὶ τὸ ἄρπαξ ravenous. G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ ἅρπακος, &c.

Of Adjectives numerals.

576. 1. Εἷς one, is declined μία, ἕν. G. ἑνὸς, μιᾶς, ἑνὸς, &c. in the Masculine and Neuter according to *r.* 512, and in the Feminine as *r.* 502, 504.

577. 1. The compounds thereof are in like manner declined, as οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδὲν none, G. οὐδενὸς, οὐδεμίας, οὐδενὸς, &c. So μηδεὶς none.

* Adjectives declined with three Articles, in ις, and so following, are according to the fift Declension of Simples. So that if one would be prompt in declining all manner of Adjectives, he is to have in memory the examples of the third, second, and fist Declensions of Simples. But here out of *Rhenius* that light is given, as that all difficulty is taken away.

It is enough for a Student in the holy Volume, to have in perfect memory all τύπτω, and to be familiar with all the other patterns of Verbs. And to be able readily to turn unto the rules and examples of other matters.

578. 1. Δύω two is declined dually N. and A. δύω, G. and D. δυοῖν. *Rhenius* alſo addeth. P.N. δύο, G. δύο and δύων. D. δυσὶ. A. δύο. V. ὦ δύο. And δύο is obſerved to be of all Caſes and Genders.

579. 1. There is N. and A. ἄμφω, G. and D. ἀμφοῖν. V. ὦ ἄμφω.

580. 1. P. N. οἱ καὶ αἱ τρεῖς καὶ τὰ τρία. G. τῶν τριῶν. D. τοῖς, ταῖς καὶ τοῖς τρισὶ. A. τοὺς καὶ τὰς τρεῖς, καὶ τὰ τρία, three.

581. 1. P N. οἱ καὶ αἱ τέτταρες καὶ τὰ τέτταρα. G. τῶν τεττάρων. D. τοῖς, ταῖς καὶ τοῖς τέτταρσι. A. τοὺς καὶ τὰς τέτταρας καὶ τὰ τέτταρα, foure.

582. 1. Nounes of number from foure to an hundred are not declined; as πέντε, five, &c. but ſignifying above an hundred they are declined plurally like *r.* 497. as διακόσιοι two hundred &c.

545. Numbers are expreſſed alſo by Letters; as α 1. β 2. γ 3. δ 4. ε 5. ϛ 6. ζ 7. η 8. θ 9. ι 10. ια 11. ιϐ 12. ιγ 13. ιδ 14. ιε 15. ιϛ 16. ιζ 17. ιη 18. ιθ 19. κ 20. λ 30. &c.

Of the Compariſon of Nounes.

546. *e* 2. Adjectives in ος do form their Comparative by changing ϛ into τερος, and their ſuperlative into τατος. as μακρὸς long, μακρότερος μακρότατος.

547. 2. Other Adjectives are compared by έστερος and έστατος: but ſuch as end in ις by ίντερος and ίντατος. They in υς, are often compared by ίων and ίστος: as σαφήσ, σαφρονίστερος, σαφρονίστατος, μέλας μελάντερος, μελάντατος, χαρίεις χαριέστερος, χαρίεσ ατος, εὐσεβὴς εὐσεβέστερος εὐσεβέστατος, ἁπλοῦς, ἁπλούστερος, ἁπλούστατος, εὐρὺς εὐρύτερος and εὐρίων, εὐρύτατος and εὐρύστος.

Compariſon irregular.

548. 2. Unto the Adjective ἀγαθὸς good, there are aſſigned ſundry Comparatives and Superlatives, as κρείσσων or Attickly κρείττων, βελτίων better, κράτιστος, βέλτιστος, ἄριστος beſt. Even the like is done unto ſome other Adjectives.

549. 2. Degrees of Compariſon are aſſigned unto other parts of ſpeech beſides Nounes Adjectives. Some Adverbs are compared, as μάλα greatly, μᾶλλον more, μάλιστα moſt of all. So the Preposition πρὸ afore, hath πρότερος and πρῶτος, &c. See *Rhenius* or *Camden* hereabout.

Of the kinds of Derivative Nounes.

550. 2. The *ſ* Primitive of every word is to be conſidered, which is not a Primitive it ſelfe, unto the due underſtanding thereof.

551. 2. A Patronymicke Noune is that, which is derived from a father, or from ſome other certain perſon of his family: as, from πρίαμος *Priamus*, is πριαμίδης the ſonne of *Priamus*.

552. 2. The poſſeſſive endeth in ειος, ιος, ειος, ινος, κὸς, ώδης: as ἀνθρώπινος humane, θεῖος heavenly, ἐπίσιος belonging to *Heſſa*, ἀνθρώπινος humane, μουσικὸς muſicall, λιθώδης ſtonie. Some adde hereunto the ending in ος pure, as πατρῷος belonging to a father.

553. 2. The Gentile Noune ſignifieth a Countrey or Nation, or hath denomination from a Nation or Countrey. They are obſerved to end in αιος, ιος, λὸς, νος, κος, ους, της, σης, μὴς, ων, ξ, ας ος: as ἰουδαῖος a Jew, κορίνθιος a Corinthian, ἰταλὸς an Italian, λατῖνος a Latine, τοῦρκος a Turke, κολοσσὶς a Coloſſian, γαλάτης a Galatian, πέρσης a Perſian, λίβυς a Libyan, μακεδὼν a Macedonian, θρᾴξ a Thracian, ἀρκὰς a man of Arcadia, σουῆβος a Suevian.

554. 2. Di-

Such as have their penult ſhort, do change ο into ω in the Comparative and Superlative: as φρόνιμος, φρονιμώτερος, φρονιμώτατος, prudent. * And here is but as it were a hint into ſome matters; for this work is but an Introduction. Sundry matters pertaining to the Tongue are to be learned out of Grammars, by thoſe which deſire to read humane writings. *ſ* The *Greeke* is a very copious Language, yet a great part of it may be underſtood the eaſier, by conſidering theſe few rules of Derivation, and ſome obſervations about the compoſition thereof at *r.* 590. &c. 632, &c.

554. 2. Diminutives end in ιον, αξ, αξ, σκος, λος, νι, ω, ις, σκη, μειδιον a little foole, λιθαξ a little ſtone, Ζηνᾶς a little Zenodore, ἀνθρωπισκος a little man, ἡσυχίλος ſomewhat ſharp Διονῦς a little *Bacchus* or *Dyoniſius*, ὑδρίον a little *Hydriola*, κρηνὶς a little Fountaine, παιδισκη a little girle, γνωμίδιον a little ſentence.

555. 2. Verbals are derived, ſome of the firſt perſon ſingular of the preter-perfect tenſe paſſive, wherein μαι is changed into μα, μη, μος, μων · as γεγραμμα a letter, γεγραμμὴ a line, βαπτισμὸς baptiſme, νενομὼν underſtanding.

556. 2. In the ſecond perſon σαι is changed into σις and σια · as ποιησις the effecting, δοκιμασία the trying. Hitherto is referred the termination of Adjectives in σιμος and σιος · as ὀρατσιμος viſible, θαυμάσιος admirable.

557. 2. In the third perſon ται is changed into τος, τος, της, τηρ, τηρ, τειον, τεος, τεον, or τεα · as ἐλπιστὸς to be hoped, ἀκυστὸς audible, ποιητὴς a Poet, χαρακτὴρ a ſigne or mark, ῥήτωρ a Rhetorician, ποτήριον a cup, ἰατρὸς a Phyſician, διδακτρον a reward for teaching, πατίστρα a place where living creatures doe water.

558. 2. In the perfect tenſe middle α is changed into η, ος, ιμος, ης, ας, αρον, ευς, ος · as ἐπιστολὴ an Epiſtle, λόγος ſpeech, σπόριμος which may be ſowed, πηκὰς a hammer, πύριον a ſtaffe or club, τομεὺς a cutter, φλὸξ a flame.

559. 2. In the preſent tenſe the forme of the Verb is changed into η, σια, ος, ης, or ις · as of νικάω to overcome, is νίκη a victory; of βασιλεύω to reigne, is βασιλεία a Kingdom; of εἶδω to ſee, is εἶδος a ſhape; of συνέχω to contain, is συνεχὴς continuall; of δύναμαι to be able, is δύναμις power.

560. 2. In the ſecond Aoriſt ειν of the Infinitive Active is changed into ος ης, σα · as of παθεῖν to ſuffer, is τὸ πάθος paſſion; of ἐλλιπεῖν to lack, is ἔλλιπης, to which ſomething is wanting; of ἰδεῖν to ſee, is ἡ ἰδέα a form or ſhape.

561. 2. The Denominatives come of Nounes (whether Subſtantives or Adjectives) and are none of the five former kinds: as from δίκαιος juſt, is δικαιοσύνη righteouſneſſe.

Of the Pronounes.

562. 2. S. N. ἐγὼ I, G. ἐμοῦ, D. ἐμοὶ, A. ἐμὲ, or μὲ, μοὶ, μὲ, D. N. and A. νὼ, G. and D. νῶϊν, P. N. ἡμεῖς, G. ἡμῶν, D. ἡμῖν, A ἡμᾶς.

563. 2. S. N. σὺ, G. σοῦ, D. σοὶ, A. σὲ, V. σὺ, D. N. and A. σφὼ, G. and D. σφῶϊν. P. N. ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, D. ὑμῖν, A. ὑμᾶς, V. ὑμεῖς.

564. 2. G. οὗ, D. οἷ, A. ἕ, D. N. and A. σφὼ, G. and D. σφῶϊν, P. N. σφεῖς G. σφῶν. D. σφίσι, A. σφᾶς.

565. 2. ὅτος this, is declined αὗτος, ταῦτο, G. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου. D. τούτῳ ταύτῃ τούτῳ. A. τοῦτον, ταύτην, ταῦτο, D. N. and A. τούτω, ταύτα, τούτω, G and D. τούτοιν, ταύτοιν, τούτοιν. P. N. οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα, G. τούτων in all three Genders, D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις, A. τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.

566. 2. Theſe three Nounes are declined on ὅτος, ηλικοῦτος ſo great, τοσοῦτος ſo great, τοιοῦτος ſuch; as ηλικοῦτος, ηλικαύτη, ηλικοῦτο. G. ηλικούτου, ηλικαύτης, ηλικούτου, &c.

567. 2. Ἐκεῖνος he, αὐτὸς the ſame; and the Nounе ἄλλος another, are declined on *r.* 497.

568. 2. Ἐμὸς mine, σὸς thine, ὅς his are declined as *r.* 551. 1.

* *Pagᵒ* hath in his book called *Syllabus* ſo written all the words of the Dictionary, as that a good memory may ſoon learn to interpret them all, and ſo be able to underſtand readily at firſt ſight the moſt part of the ſacred *Greeke* Text. Or one may out of his greates *Lexicon* copy out onely all the primitive words with their ſignifications, an inch a part from the Greek, and ſo learn to expound them (which are are but a few) and he ſhall thereby be able to underſtand much of the Text, having afore underſtood this Introduction.

569. 2. ἡμέτερος our, ὑμέτερος your, σφέτερος his, νωΐτερος our, σφωΐτερος your (ſpeaking of two) are declined as *r.* 552. 1.

570. 2. Τίς a certaine one, is declined ὁ καὶ ὁ τὶς, καὶ τὸ τὶ. G. τοῦ, τῆς καὶ τοῦ τινός, &c. as *r.* 512. It is otherwiſe accented, if it be uſed interrogatively.

571. 2. ὁ καὶ ὁ καὶ τὸ δεῖνα ſome one. G. τοῦ, καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ δεῖνος. D. τῷ καὶ τῇ καὶ τῷ δεῖνι. A. τὸν καὶ τὴν καὶ τὸ δεῖνα.

572. 2. ἐμαυτοῦ of mine own ſelfe, σεαυτοῦ of thine own ſelfe, ἑαυτοῦ of his own ſelfe, are declined in the Genitive, Dative, and Accuſative ſingular, as *r.* 497. And ἑαυτοῦ is declined with the ſame caſes in the plurall number; but it hath no Duall.

573. 2. ἑαυτοῦ is often uſed contractedly; as G. ἀυτοῦ, αὑτοῦ, αὐτοῦ. D. ἀυτῷ, αὑτῷ, αὐτῷ. A. αὐτὸν, αὐτὴν, αὐτὸ, &c. And there is read σαυτοῦ σαυτῆς σαὐτοῦ, for σεαυτοῦ &c.

574. 2. ἑαυτῶν is ſaid to be uſed in all perſons, and may ſignifie, *of our own ſelves, of your own ſelves, of their own ſelves.* ἑαυτῶν alſo ſometimes ſignifieth, *of thine own ſelfe.*

575. 2. There is alſo read in the plurall σφῶν ἀυτῶν of their own ſelves, D. σφίσι, αὐτοῖς. A. σφᾶς αὐτές.

576. 2. Ὅστις which, is declined ἥτις, ὅ, τι. G. ὅτου, ἥτινος, ὅτου, &c. by declining together ὅς and τίς.

Of the declining of Participles.

577. 1. Participles of the preſent tenſe Active, ending in ων, as at *r.* 32. and of the firſt Future as at *r.* 35. doe make the Feminine in ουσα, and the Neuter in ον as ὁ τύπτων, ἡ τύπτουσα, τὸ τύπτον. G. τοῦ τύπτοντος, τῆς τυπτούσης, τοῦ τύπτοντος. In the Maſculine and Neuter they are declined as *r.* 512. and in the Feminine as *r.* 502.

578. 2. The ſecond Aoriſt as *r.* 35. is declined like the preſent tenſe, ſaving that when in declining it is a word of three ſyllables, it hath the Accent on his penult: as τυπών, τυπῶσα, τυπόν. G. τυπόντος, τυπούσης, τυπόντος, &c.

579, 2. The ſecond Future as at *r.* 36. is declined as ὁ τυπῶν, ἡ τυπῶσα, τὸ τυπῶν. G. τυπῶντος, τυπώσης, τυπῶντος, &c. even like the ſecond Aoriſt in the ending.

580. 2. The firſt Aoriſt at *r.* 34. is declined in the Maſculine and Neuter as *r.* 512. and in the Feminine like *r.* 502. as ὁ τύψας, ἡ τύψασα, τὸ τύψαν. G. τοῦ τύψαντος, τῆς τυψάσης, τοῦ τύψαντος. It is obſerved that the firſt Future of the fifth Conjugation is declined as *r.* 579. 2. as κεννῶν, κεννοῦσα, κεννοῦν.

582. 2. The perfect tenſe as *r.* 33. is declined in the Maſculine and Neuter, as *r.* 512. and in the Feminine as *r.* 502. with *r.* 504. as ὁ τετυφώς, ἡ τετυφυῖα, τὸ τετυφός. G. τοῦ τετυφότος, τῆς τετυφυίας, τοῦ τετυφότος. So ὁ τετυπὼς in *r.* 93.

583. The Participles of the Paſſive and Middle voyce, which end in ος, are declined as *r.* 551. 1. as ὁ τυπτόμενος, ἡ τυπτομένη, τὸ τυπτόμενον. G. τοῦ τυπτομένου, τῆς τυπτομένης, τοῦ τυπτομένου.

584. The Participles in εις as at *r.* 68, 69. are in the Maſculine and Neuter declined as *r.* 512. and in the Feminine like *r.* 502. as

ὁ

* It may be here added, that a beginner is not to take much notice of the few differences among Grammarians. In time he may be able to diſcerne, whoſe delivery is moſt according to the Analogie of the Tongue. *Camden* among the Verbs circumflex in the Optative paſſive, and in the Subjunctive paſſive hath put a perfect tenſe without ſuch circumlocution, as hath τύπτω in thoſe tenſes *r.* 50, 57. But *Moquet* in his Grammar mentioneth no ſuch words; he putteth there circumlocution, namely the Participle of the preter tenſe, and the Verb ſubſtantive of the ſame Mood. Wherefore here ſuch expreſſions by *Camden* and ſome other Grammarians are omitted. A Student meeting with ſuch words in any Authour, may then have recourſe unto thoſe patterns.

ὁ τυφλὸς, ἡ τυφλὴ, τὸ τυφλὸν G. τοῦ τυφλοῦ, τῆς τυφλῆς, τοῦ τυφλοῦ. So ὁ τυπὶς, ἡ τυπὶς, τὸ τυπὶν. G. τοῦ τυπίνος, τῆς τυπίνης, τοῦ τυπίνος.

585. Participles in ων of Contracts of the first and third Conjugation are declined as *r.* 512.502. ὁ ποιῶν, ἡ ποιοῦσα, τὸ ποιοῦν, G. τοῦ ποιοῦντος, τῆς ποιούσης, τοῦ ποιοῦντος. So ὁ χρυσῶν.

586. Participles in ων of Verbs of the second Conjugation of Contracts are declined as *r.* 512. 502. Having ω, as ὁ βοῶν, ἡ βοῶσα, τὸ βοῶν. G. τοῦ βοῶντος, τῆς βοώσης, τοῦ βοῶντος, &c.

587. Participles of Verbs in μι, ending in υς, are as *r.* 512. 502. as δηδὺς, δηδῦσα, δηδὺν, G. δηδύντος, δηδύσης, δηδύντος.

588. Such as end in υι are declined also as *r.* 512. 502. as ζευγνὺς, ζευγνῦσα, ζευγνύν. G. ζευγνύντος, ζευγνύσης, ζευγνυντος.

Of Adverbs.

589. Of the *g* Genitive Case plurall of Nounes Adjectives are derived Adverbs in ως: as of τῶν ἀληθῶν true, is, ἀληθῶς truly.

590. Δε, σι, ζε being Syllabicall adjections, are notes signifying unto a place: as οἴκαδε unto home, οὐρανόσε into heaven, Ἀθήναζε unto Athens.

591. Θεν, θι signify from a place: as μακρόθεν from farre off.

592. Θι, σι, χα, χι, signifie in a place: as πανταχῆ, πανταχῦ, πάντοθι, every where.

593. Theſe particles prefixed to words, do increaſe their ſignification, namely, αρι, ερι, αλα, βρι, δα, ζα, βυ, λα, λι: as ἀρίδηλος or ἐρίδηλος greatly manifeſt.

594. νη and ρε in Compoſition are Privative: as νήκερως wanting hornes, ῥέπους wanting feet.

595. A, in Compounds is often Privative: as χάρις thankes, ἄχαρις unthankfull. Sometimes it importeth *together*, as πάντες all, ἅπασι altogether. And ſometimes it increaſeth the ſignification, as ἄξυλος full of wood.

596. Δυς in compoſition ſignifieth difficulty and ill, εὖ importeth facility and well.

597. There are uſed Particles, called Conjunctions Expletives, which for the moſt part ſignifie nothing, and are uſed for elegancy ſake: Such as are δὴ, μὲν, νυ, περ τοῦ, ῥα, τοι, γε, ἄν, κα, κεν, ἀρ, δῆτα, &c.

Some Obſervations concerning b Conſtruction.

598. Sometimes a Verb is of the Singular number, when as his Nominative is a Neuter Plurall: as, παιδία παίζει children do play.

599. Sometimes the Subſtantive to an Adjective is put in the Genitive Caſe, when as by common courſe it ſhould be in ſome other caſe: as οἱ μάταιοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων vaine men.

600. There are Adjectives uſed ſometimes without their Subſtantives expreſſed, which are to be underſtood unto them: as οἱ τὰ μαλακὰ φοροῦντες they that weare ſoft, where ἱμάτια Garments, is to be underſtood.

600. Attickly the Relative is ſometime put in that caſe, wherein his Antecedent is, and not in that caſe, which the Verb after him doth governe: as χρῶμαι βιβλίοις, οἷς ἔχω, I uſe the Books which I have.

g And of ſuch Adverbs there is a very great number.

b The Greek much conſiſteth of compounded words, and to conſider what every part of the compoſition doth import, is very profitable. *Matthias Martinius* in his Book called *Cadmus Græcophonix* hath in moſt learned manner ſhewed, whence even all the Greek primitive words doe come, or of what they doe conſiſt. His Book called *Fundamenta linguæ Græcæ* giveth much light thereunto.

b A great part of the Greek Syntaxis is all one with the Latine. And therefore a Student not underſtanding Latine ſhall doe well to learne the meaning of the Accidences Rules; whereunto by uſe of my Bookes thereon, he may eaſily and ſpeedily attaine ſufficiently for his proceeding. There are not many hard words or ſpeeches, which *Paſor* in his greater Dictionary hath not in ſome meaſure or manner opened.

601. There is ſometimes no concord in number or gender between the Relative and the Antecedent; but the Relative is conformed according to underſtanding or the ſenſe of the thing: as τικτία μι, ὗς πάλιν ὠδίνω, my little children, of whom I travaile in birth againe. *Gal.* 4.19.

602. Adjectives in the Neuter Gender are often uſed Adverbially, and ſo ſometimes in the Feminine gender: as πρῶτα θεὸν τίμα, firſt and formoſt Honour (or, Worſhip) God, ὁ ζῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, ἔκτισε τὰ πάντα κοινῇ, He that liveth for ever, hath created all things in generall.

603. Atticly the Nominative is uſed for the Vocative: as, ἐξάκουσον ὁ θεός, heare, O God.

604. A Subſtantive governing a Genitive caſe is ſometimes underſtood figuratively: as Ἰάκωβος τοῦ Ζεβεδαῖου *Iames* the Sonne of *Zebedee*.

605. Comparatives govern a Genitive having the token than afore it: as τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης; ἄλλην κενοτέρου ἄλλο, no other thing is more vaine than curioſity.

606. Adjectives having after them an Accuſative for to ſignifie a Country, Nation, Name, Art, or part, or the like, have commonly κατὰ underſtood afore it: as, παρῴδα ῥωμαῖος a Romane by Country, θαυμάσιος τὴν τέχνην admirable in his Art.

607. The Genitive of the Pronoune Primitive is put very often in place of the Pronoune Poſſeſſive: as πατήρ μου Father of me, for πατήρ ἐμός my Father.

608. Verbs ſignifying to begin, to leave off, to deſire, to love, to partake of, to accuſe, to admire, to ſpare, to deprive, to abſtaine from, to contemne, to command, to enjoy, to attain, to fill, to excell, to ſell, to differ, governe a Genitive.

609. Verbs ſignifying *ſenſe* governe a Genitive, ſaving thoſe which appertaine unto *ſeeing*, yet Atticly all ſignifying *ſenſe* governe an Accuſative.

610. The Ablative in Latine termed *abſolute*, is in Greek commonly the Genitive: as πάντων σε πραγμάτων κατευοδουμένων ἐκδέχου μεταβολήν, all thine affaires proſperouſly ſucceeding expect thou a change.

611. Verbs ſignifying to follow, to contend with, to beſeech, to uſe, to be glad at, to help, to reproove, to upbraid, to ſpeak with, doe governe a Dative.

612. Many Verbs and Adjectives governe a Davive ſignifying the Inſtrument, or cauſe, or manner of doing, which in Latine is the Ablative.

612. Paſſives may retaine an Accuſative of the thing, whoſe Actives governe onely an Accuſative of the thing, and a Dative of the Perſon: as μωρὸς ὢν πιστεύεται τὴν ἀρχήν a foole is not truſted with government: becauſe we ſay, μωρῷ δὲ πιστεύομεν τὴν ἀρχήν, we commend not government to a foole.

613. In ſtead of Gerunds and Supines there is uſed the Infinitive Mood with an Article, or without an Article: as καὶ ἐσπλὸς τῷ μεῖναι σὺν αὐτοῖς, & he went to tarry with them, ῥᾴδια μιμεῖσθαι things not eaſie to be imitated.

614. When neceſſity is ſignified, the Adverb of Poſition is uſed with the Dative of the doer: as ἴτέον ἐμοί. I muſt goe. Such adverbs are alſo called Verbals in τέον, and derived as n. 557. 2.

615. That which in nature is an Accuſative afore an Infinitive, and with which

* What conſtruction proper to the Greekes, may occurre, and is not here noted, the learned may conſult the Syntaxe of *Poſſelius* thereabout. We ſuppoſe that the Syntaxis of *Rhemius* is the perfecteſt extant. But there are many Hebraiſmes in the ſacred Greek Text: And therefore it is neceſſary for him, which would clearly underſtand the phraſe of holy Scripture to ſtudy the Hebrew *Syntaxis* alſo. That in *Vdals* Grammar is helpful for ſuch as underſtand not Latine, and that of *Buxtorfius* is accounted the Perfecteſt.

which the Infinitive doth after a manner agree, is here ſometimes ſet after it according to the Hebrew manner: as καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ κατακλιθῆναι αὐτόν. *Luc.* 24.30.

616. The *Infinitive* having an Article afore it, is often uſed for a Noune; and ſo with the proper Article may be of any caſe: as τὸ μανθάνειν πραΰνει τὰ ἤθη learning mollifieth manners. ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ μισεῖν it is like to hatred.

617. An Adverb with an Article afore it, hath the ſignification of an Adjective: as οἱ πέλας neighbours, τῷ πλησίον to a neighbour.

618. The *i* Article Prepoſitive is ſometime put for the Subjunctive: as τὸ ῥᾴδιον ἁπάντων, which is the eaſieſt of all things, for ὃ ῥᾴδιον.

619. *In* Diviſions the Article Subjunctive, is ſometimes put in place of the Prepoſitive; as ὃς μὲν πεινᾷ, ὃς δὲ μεθύει, one truly is hungry, and another is drunken.

620. The Articles Prepoſitive have place in Diviſions and Oppoſitions, being uſed with the Particles μὲν and δὲ, ὁ μὲν is commonly referred unto the remoter Subſtantive, and ὁ δὲ unto the neerer.

621. The Article with the Genitive of a Subſtantive ſignifieth poſſeſſion or effect, and then is underſtood ſome convenient Noune, or a Participle of the Verb Subſtantive εἰμὶ. as τὰ τῶν φίλων κοινά, the things of friends are common. τὰ Ἡροδότου, the writings of *Herodotus*.

622. An Article Plurall of the Maſculine or Feminine Gender, with the Prepoſition περὶ or ἀμφὶ, and with a proper name, is ſometime the ſame in ſignification, as is the proper name alone: as Καὶ πολλοὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐλήλυθεισαν πρὸς τὰς περὶ Μάρθαν καὶ Μαρίαν, and many of the Jewes had come unto *Martha* and *Mary*.

623. But ſometimes ſuch ſpeeches ſignifie company or ſociety: as οἱ περὶ τὸν Παῦλον *Pauls* company.

624. When ſundry Subſtantives with their Articles come together, the Articles are elegantly the one ſet afore the other together, as τὰ τῶν τοκέων ὄμματα ἥδιστον βλέπειν it is moſt pleaſant to behold the eyes of Parents.

625. The Article Prepoſitive is very often uſed Emphatically, and then is rendred, the, that, &c.

626. Adverbs of place, time, number, ſeparating, coupling, order, cauſe, compariſon, and indignation, doe governe a genitive caſe; as ἔντοσθεν ἄστεος within the City, τούτου χάριν for this things ſake.

627. Two *k* Adverbs negative doe for the moſt part deny the more vehemently: as οὐ μὴ οὐ εἰσέλθητε εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, yee ſhall in no wiſe enter into the kingdome of heaven.

628. ὥστε ſignifying ſo that, hath ſometimes after it an Infinitive Mood, which ſignifieth as a Subjunctive or a Potentiall Mood: as ὥστε μαθησάτεον ſo that I could remoove.

629. Whereas the Greeks have no diſtinct Potentiall Mood, they uſe the Particle ἄν unto Verbs, which commonly cauſeth them to ſignifie Potentially: as εἴπερ εἰ προφήτης, ἐγίνωσκεν ἄν, this man if he were a Prophet, would have known; yet ſometimes it is uſed expletively.

630. Whereas alſo there is no firſt perſon plurall in the Imperative Mood, they

i *Rhenius* delivereth many conſiderable Rules concerning the Articles. He ſaith, ſometimes the Articles doubled (the ſame againe neerly repeated) do expound and diſtinguiſh a matter: as τὰ ἡδέα ἡδέα μὲν τὰ μὴ λίχνα, follow diligently after pleaſures to wit, thoſe which are joyned with honeſty (or honour.)

k ἵνα ſo afore a Conſonant, ὅπως, and ὄφρα afore a Vowell, οὐ nor, afore a Vowell, οὐκ, afore a Conſonant, and οὐχ afore an aſpirated Vowell. Ἄχρι, and μέχρι, untill, take ς, being afore a Vowell.

they uſe thereunto the Subjunctive Mood: - ἀς τρέχωμεν τὸν προκείμενον ἡμῖν ἀγῶνα, let us run the race ſet before us.

631. Sundry Verbs are of eſpeciall uſe: as the Verb μέλλω by a certain *Periphraſis* taketh an Infinitive of the Preſent Tenſe, Aoriſt or Future; but it is for the moſt part expounded by the Future Tenſe: as μέλλει ζητεῖν he will ſeek.

Of the Prepoſitions.

l It is to be remembred, that the Prepoſitions have more ſignifications, than are here mentioned out of *Camden*. To reckon up all, which *Rhenius* hath delivered, will require a long diſcourſe. Theſe ſignifications they have commonly. It greatly profiteth to be expert in all the Prepoſitions ſignifyings in Appoſition and in compoſition. The Greek often hath two Prepoſitions on one word: ſuch words are called Decompoſites.. *Paſor* the weth ſuch in the ſacred Text, and *Scapula* in his Dictionary for the whole Tongue. Yet *Criſpins Lexicon* having a Latine Index is very convenient for common uſe in reading.

632. *l.* Ἐν in, governeth a Dative, and in compoſition ſignifieth *in, into*. There is ἔνι is, for ἔστι of εἰμί.

633. Εἰς into, governeth an Accuſative, and ſignifieth in compoſition *into*.

634. Ἐκ or, ἐξ out of, governeth a Genitive: in comp. it increaſeth the ſignification, and ſometimes importeth *without*. It is ἐξ afore a Vowel, and ἐκ afore a Conſonant.

635. Σύν with, governeth a Dative: in Comp. it ſignifieth *a Conjoyning*.

636. Πρὸς governing a Genitive ſignifieth *of, the duty or part, before*: and is a note of ſwearing; governing an Accuſative. It ſignifieth *unto, againſt*; and *unto* in compoſition.

637. Πρὸ afore, governeth a Genitive; In comp. it ſignifieth *before* or *in compariſon*.

638. Παρὰ with a Genitive ſignifieth *of*; it implieth *excellency*, it ſignifieth *contrary*; being joyned to a Dative ſignifieth *with* or *neerenesse*: having an Accuſative it betokeneth *moving to a thing*, an *abiding in a matter*, alſo *beſides*. It in compoſition *diminiſheth* in ſignification. It ſigniſieth alſo *compariſon*, and *contrary*, and *nigh*.

639. Ἀνὰ *Thorough*, governeth an Accuſative: in comp. it ſignifieth *againe, back againe*.

640. Διὰ with a Genitive ſignifieth *through, with*. It implieth alſo *power*. It being joyned to an Accuſative ſignifieth *by reaſon of*: in Comp. it ſignifieth *diverſity, ſeparation*, &c.

641. Κατὰ having a Genitive ſignifieth *againſt, concerning, by*, (in ſwearing,) *afore, above*: it having an Accuſative ſignifieth *according to*. In comp. it ſignifieth *downeward*.

642. Μετὰ with a Genitive ſignifieth *with*; with a Dative *betweene*; with an Accuſative *after*. In comp. it ſignifieth *changing*.

643. Ἀντὶ for, governeth a Genitive. In comp. it ſignifieth *contrariwiſe*.

644. Περὶ with a Genitive ſignifieth *concerning, afore*, with a Dative *out of*, with an Accuſative *about*. In comp. it ſignifieth *about*, it importeth *excellency*.

646. Ἐπὶ with a Genitive ſignifieth *in* or *about, upon*; with a Dative *by reaſon of, in, upon, after*; with an Acuſative *unto, by reaſon of, againſt*. In comp. it ſignifieth *in* or *upon*; alſo it intimateth *late*.

647. Ἀμφὶ with a Genitive ſignifieth *concerning*, with a Dative *for*, with an Accuſative *about*: and in compoſition it ſignifieth *about*.

648. Ἀπὸ with a Genitive ſignifieth of or *from*. In comp. it encreaſeth ſignification, it ſignifieth *contrary, imitation*, &c.

649. Ὑπὸ with a Genitive ſignifieth *under, by reaſon of*; with a Dative *under*; with an Accuſative *under*. In compoſition it noteth *Diminiſhing*, alſo *badneſſe of matter*.

650. Ὑπὲρ

650. Τὸς with a genitive signifieth *for*, *concerning*, *above*; with an accusative, *above*, *besides*. In comp. it signifieth *defending*, *increase*.

Of Figures.

651. There are used the three *m* figures common to construction, *Enallage*, *Eclipsis*, and *Pleonasmus*.

652. It is called *Enallage*, when the Accidents of words are put, one for another, &c. as when the infinitive is put for the imperative: as ἀεὶν ἀριστεύειν always to behave thy self well.

653. It is called *Eclipsis*, when something is wanting in a speech, which is to be understood: as in *Mat.* 1. 6. ἐκ τῆς τοῦ Οὐρίου. The Translation understandeth, *that had been the wife*.

654. It is called *Pleonasmus*, when in a speech something is too much, or might be omitted, as αὐτὸς is observed to be so sometimes used; as ὣν οἱ υἱοὶ αὐτῶν ὡς νεόφυτα, whose sonnes as young plants. *Of Dialects.*

655. There are observed to be sometimes used *n* Dialects, that is, certaine different endings, &c. in the declining and use of words, according to severall coasts in Greece, as the Atticke, Ionicke, Dorick, Æolicke, &c.

656. In the imperfect tense, unto Verbs beginning with ο or ω, the Atticks prefix ω: as ὁράω to see, ὡράων. They do so also afore some other tenses.

657. Atrickly the diphthong ευ is sometimes changed into νυ as εὐχομαι to pray, ὐχέσθαι.

658. In Verbs of many syllables of the fourth conjugation the Atticks take away σ of the future, and doe circumflexe the ω as of νομίζω to suppose, Fut. νομίσω is made νομῶ, and in the middle future ἰσομαι is changed into ῶμαι, as of εὐαγγελίζω to declare a joyfull Message, is made there εὐαγγελῶμαι.

659. Unto the Preterperfect tense of Verbs beginning with α, ε, or ο, the Atticks prefix the two former letters of the Theame: as ἀλήθω to grinde, ἤληκα, ἀλήλεκα.

660. And the Antepenult of the Verb is shortned, if the Verb in his Theame be of more than three syllables: as ἐρωτάω, ἠρώτηκα, ἠρώτημαι.

661. If a Verb beginneth with λ or μ, the Atticks prefix ει, to the Perfect tense: as of λαμβάνω to receive, perf. λέλημφα, they make εἴληφα; of μείρομαι to divide, perf. μέμαρμαι, they make εἵμαρμαι.

662. Of Verbs in νω the Atticks make the Perfect tense passive by σμαι as of μιαίνω is μεμίασμαι, and thence the noune μίασμα pollution.

663. The Ionicks take away κ out of the middle Perfect tense, and shorten the penult thereof: as of γάω to be born, γέγαα, γέγηκα, they make γέγαα and thence in the Participle γεγαὼς and γεγὼς the which is declined N. γεγὼς, γεγαῶσα, γεγὸς, G. γεγῶτος, γεγαότος, γεγῶτος, &c.

663. The Doricks in the second Conjugation of Circumflexes doe contract άεσι into ᾶς, άει into ᾷ, and άετον into ᾶτον, as ὁράεις ορᾷς, ὁράει ὁρᾷ, ὁράετον ὁρᾶτον. And so doe the Atticks in these, ζάω to live, πεινάω to hunger, διψάω to thirst, χράομαι to use, the second person is χρᾷ, the third χρᾶται, the infinitive Present tense χρᾶσθαι. *Of Accents.*

664. If the last syllable of a word (which is of three syllables or more) be short, then ο Accent is in the Antepenult, as φιλάνθρωπος humane.

665. If the last syllable of such a word be long, the accent shall be in the penult; but there are sundry exceptions.

m The Greek useth most figures of the Latine, as *Syncope*, *Apocope*, &c. It is good for him which understandeth not Latine to read *Lilies* Grammar set forth all in English, and therein of the figures.

n Camdens tables are to be consulted, when Dialects occur. Though *Rhenius* hath best discoursed of them; yet the Grammar of *Cæsarius* hath best disposed them unto the examples of Declining, &c. It is much usefull for such as would read the Poets, &c.

ο αί, οί, ὁ, ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, ι, ις, ια, ιξ, ι ια, ος, are noted with no accent.

* How to accent the whole Greek Tongue is a great skill. *Rhenius* hath delivered excellent rules thereunto: so *Basilius*, as is to be seen in the Grammar of *Scaurus*. *Pasors* rules of the Accents of Holy writ are considerable. Whereas every word hath his accent set down, it is enough for a beginner to take notice where it standeth, and to pronounce the syllable accordingly.

666. If a word be to have on it the acute accent in his laſt ſyllable, and be not the laſt word of the ſpeech, it hath then on it the Grave accent: the Acute turneth into the Grave.

667. Sometimes a word hath two accents on it, by vertue of an Encliticall word immediatly following it: as ἤκουσά τινος I have heard a certaine one.

How to find out the Theame *of a Verb and Participle, and the* Nominative *of a Noune.*

668. If a Verb or Participle ſignifie a time paſt, and beginneth with ε, then ε is commonly to be caſt away, towards the finding out of the Theame.

669. If it begin with a conſonant iterated with ε, the conſonant and that ε are commonly to be caſt away.

670. If it begin with η, the η often may be changed into α or ε. if with ω, the change may be into ο.

671. If it beginneth with υ, it is to be turned into αυ, if with υυ, then into αυ, and ſometimes into ευ· if with φ, it is to be changed into οι.

672. If it begin with ω, then to ſee whether it be one of the Verbs in *r.* 108.

673. Words Theames not appearing in the Dictionary, the Greek Indexes of both Dictionaries of *Paſor* are to be looked into.

674. If of words compounded the Theame appear not in the *Indexes* of *Anomals*, then the word is there to be ſought, the compoſition caſt away.

675. If words Theames appear not by any of the aforeſaid meanes, then their Latine or a *Synonymum* thereof in *Paſors* latine *Index* wil by one or other figure with it, referre into the Dictionary, where the Theame will appeare.

676. In ρ Greeke *Indexes* if the Text word appeareth not, yet if there be ſeen any word, whoſe fore part is like or almoſt like to it, that like word is to be ſought in the place referred unto in the Dictionary, and it may chance to be one of its generation, and ſo the Theame may appear.

An Appendix concerning ſome of the Greek Letters, and notes uſed in writing.

677. α, ι, υ, are ſaid to be of a doubtfull nature, becauſe they are ſometime long, and ſometime ſhort.

678. αι, ευ, ει, ευ, οι, ου are proper Diphthongs; but α, η, ω, ιυ. οι, ευ, are improper.

679. π, κ, τ, are called *Tenues*: φ, χ, θ, are aſpirates: ζ, ξ, ψ are Doubles; λ. μ, ν, ρ, are Liquids.

680. The acute accent ſoundeth ſharply: the Grave flatly; the Circumflex ſoundeth with the voice as it were ſomewhat lifted up.

681. The *q* penult of a word having no accent expreſſed on it, is pronounced after a ſhort manner, what Vowell or diphthong ſoever it hath; as ἄνθρωπος *anthrôpos* a man.

682. The note (῾) is the ſharp ſpirit, and ſoundeth h: as ἅμα *hama* together. The note (᾽) is the ſoft ſpirit, and hath ſcarſe any ſound at all: as ἔτος *etos* a yeer.

683. The note (᾽) at the end and top of a word is termed *Apoſtrophus*, and it noteth the cutting-off of a Vowell or Diphthong from thence: as πάντ᾽ ἔλεγον I ſaid all things, for πάντα ἔλεγον.

684. But if the Vowell or Diphthong in the beginning of the word following hath on it a ſharp Spirit, then the *Tenuis* conſonant in the end of the former word is changed into his aſpirate: as, ἀφ᾽ ἡμῶν for ἀπὸ ἡμῶν from us.

685. Every

ρ The Theame of many harder words is ſet in the Margent of the Interlinéary Edition by *Arias Montanus*. Alſo when a Chapter can be conſtrued and parſed by the aforeſaid help then to try without it.

q The grave accent is underſtood to be on every ſyllable, where to accent is expreſſed.

* We are to pronounce and ſo to read the Greeke according to the common received manner, the which is ſignifyed at *r.* 691, &c.

It is ſaid that Greek verſes ſhould be read according to the quantity of the ſyllables, and not according to the Accents.

685. Every word beginning with a Vowell or Diphthong hath on his firſt letter one of the Spirits.

686. Words beginning with υ or ῥ have on them the ſharp Spirit.

687. If in the middle of a word ῥ be immediatly doubled, then the former hath on it the ſoft ſpirit, and the latter hath on it the ſharp ſpirit: as ἐῤῥωσο *errhoſo* farewell.

688. Two points on the top of a Vowell are the Diviſive note, ſhewing that the vowel is a diſtinct Syllable from the vowell next afore it: as παῒς *pa-is* a boy or girle.

669. The note within the Pronoune ὅ,ἥ *the which*, is to ſhew difference from the conjunction ὅτι *becauſe*. It is called *Diaſtole*.

690. The note making a Colon is a point ſet after the upper part of a word, as ἐν τάχει with ſpeed or ſhortly. The interrogative point is a Semicolon in the Latine and Engliſh.

Of the r *common pronouncing of the Letters.*

691. They are commonly named. *Alpha*, *Beta*, *Gamma*, *Delta*, *Epſilon*, *Zeta*, *Eta*, *Theta*, *Iota*. *Kappa*, *Lambda*, *My*, *Ny*, *Xi*, *Omicron*, *Pi*, *Rho*, *Sigma*, *Taw*, *Vpſilon*, *Phi*, *Chi*, *Pſi*, *Omega*.

692. *Beta* is now commonly pronounced *b*: It is ſounded *v* in ſome Hebrew names having *Vau*: as to ſay Δαβὶδ *David*.

693. *Gamma* ſoundeth as g afore *a* in Engliſh, *gh*: as in Garden, Gammon, &c.

694. But *Gamma* within a word afore γ, ξ, χ, or κ ſoundeth *n*: as in in ἄγγελος *angelos* an Angell, λύγξ *lunx* the beaſt called the Lynx, ἔγχος *enchos* a ſpeare, πεφάνγκα *pephanca* I have appeared. *Clenard* delivereth more Rules, which now commonly are not obſerved.

695. The *Epſilon* is *e* ſhort, the *eta* is *e* long. The ὂ *micron* is *o* ſhort, and the ὦ *mega* is *o* long: and the *Iota* is alwayes a Vowell.

696. The *Kappa* ſoundeth *K*, or as *c* afore *a*: the *Chi* is uttered differently from from *Kappa*, as it were *chh*, ſomewhat according to *chha* the ſound of waggoners.

How to begin and proceed in uſing of this book.

697. A Student is firſt to learn to decline all τύπτω at *r.* 3, &c. and to ſay it all by heart. He is next to underſtand the Rules of forming of Tenſes at *r.* 105, &c. Then to underſtand all the reſt delivered about Verbs.

698. Then to underſtand all about declining Subſtantives, Adjectives, Pronounes and Participles.

699. Then to conſider the meaning of all the reſt of this Introduction following.

700. Then to Conſtrue and Parſe the firſt ſix Chapters of S. *Matth.* with this help.

A Conſtruing and Parſing of the harder words in Mat. 1. *&c.*

Βίβλος the Book * as *r.* 506. γενέσεως of the generation * of γένεσις, as *r.* 533. See 2. there in the Margent. Ἰησοῦ of Ieſus * of Ἰησοῦς, as *r.* 542. Χριστοῦ *Chriſt* * of χριστὸς as *r.* 506. υἱοῦ the ſonne * of υἱὸς. Δαβὶδ of *David* * undeclined *r.* 543. υἱοῦ the Sonne * Ἀβραάμ of Abraham * An Hebrew name undeclined alſo. This name here in the end of the Period hath on it the acute accent, but in beginning of the verſe it hath a grave accent. *r.* 666. ἐγέννησε begate * as *r.* 7. of γεννάω γεννήσω *r.* 236.238. τὸν Ἰσαὰκ Iſaac * τὸν in *r.* 496. Subſtantives as well proper, as common, have often the Articles ſet afore them Ἰούδας *Judas* * of Ἰούδας as *r.* 499. καὶ and * τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς the brethren * of ἀδελφὸς. αὐτοῦ of him * of αὐτὸς a *r.* 497. *r.* 567. 2. ἐκ τῆς Θάμαρ of *Thamar* * ἐκ is uſed with a genitive *r.* 634. Θάμαρ undeclined is to be conceived in the genitive. τὸν βασιλέα the King * in *r.* 526. τὸν σολομῶντα *Solomon* * of σολομὼν, as *r.* 512. ἐκ τῆς of her * *That had been the wife* is here underſtood. See *r.* 604. 653. τοῦ Οὐρίου * of Οὐρίας as *r.* 499. τὸν μανασσῆ Manaſſes * of μανασσῆς. This word is of

r The greek Letters ſound is ſhewed in an Alphabet thereof. Alſo the Greek Alphabet of *Stephanus* is to be looked into, for to ſee how the Abbreviatures in the Prints doe ſignify. Greek is not Printed plaine in full Letters like Latine and Engliſh. Alſo *Clenards* Grammar *in quarto* explaineth the moſt of ſuch Abbreviatures.

a peculiar outrule making the genitive and accuſative in ῆ. *Rhenius* in his greater Gram.p. 130. addeth it to Nounes in ης of the firſt declenſion of Simples, which are contracted in all caſes, as ἑρμῆς *Mercury* of ἑρμέας. ἐπὶ in * τῆς μετοικεσίας the Traſmigration * of μετοικεσία, as r.502.504. See r. 646. βαβυλῶνος of *Babylon* * of ἡ βαβυλών, as r. 512. ἀλλ but * μετὰ τὴν μετοικεσίαν after the carrying away * See r. 642. τὸν ἄνδρα the husband * of ἀνὴρ, as r. 512. See r.537 μαρίας of *Mary* * of μαρία, as r.504. ἐξ ἧς of whom * It is ἐξ afore a vowell, and ἐκ afore a conſonant.r.534. ἧς is in r.497. ἐγεννήθη was born * as r. 41. of γεννάω. Ἰησοῦς * ι in Greek is alwayes a vowell. r.695. ὁ λεγόμενος which is called * as r.66. of λέγω. It is declined as ſaith r.583. And now be it remembred, that along in this parſing, matters & words once explained are no more (or ſeldome) delivered. And therefore a Student is well all along to obſerve, what is here expreſſed. οὖν therefore * πᾶσαι al * in r.563. αἱ γενεαὶ the generations * of γενεὰ as r. 502. ἀπὸ Ἀβραὰμ from *Abraham* * ἕως Δαβὶδ unto *David* * Ἀφ' ἑσσάρων fourteen * as r.581. ἕως ῆς χριστῆ unto Chriſt * See r.626. ἡ γένεσις the birth * as r. 523. ὅπως thus * ſee r.627. k. ἦν was * in r. 320. γὰρ for * τῆς μητρὸς the Mother * of μήτηρ, as r.512. For μητρός r.537. It is the genitive put abſolute.r. 610. μνηστευθείσης being eſpouſed * of μνηστεύω as r.68. declined as r.584. πρὶν ἢ afore * συνελθεῖν αὐτοὺς they came together * That is, ſaith *Rhenius*, πρὶν συνελθεῖν αὐτοί. He obſerveth πρὶν ἢ to have after it an infinitive, ſignifying like a finitive. *Paſor* obſerveth ἢ to be added for elegancy. συνελθεῖν is as r.29. of συνέρχομαι. in r.414. *Rhenius* noteth elſe where, That ſomerimes an accuſative followeth an infinitive in an Artificiall order, when as in naturall order it is to goe afore it, being ſuppoſite unto that Verb. The Latine Syntaxe ſaith, Verbs infinitive (being put for finitive) have an accuſative afore them inſtead of a nominative. It is frequent in Hebrew for ſuch an accuſative to ſtand after the infinitive. εὑρέθη ſhe was found * as r. 41. of εὑρίσκω in r.419. from εὑρέω. Analogically it ſhould be εὑρήθη but ſee r. 181. ἔχουσα having * of ἔχω from ἔχω. It is as r.32.577. 2. ἐν γαστρὶ in the wombe * of γαστὴρ γαστρός. See r. 537. ἐκ πνεύματος ἁγίου of the holy Ghoſt * of πνεῦμα as r.512. of ἅγιος as r.552. ὢν being * in r.329. μὴ not * θέλων, willing * of θέλω. παραδειγματίσαι to make a publike example * as r. 28. of παραδειγματίζω, of the fourth conjugation. r. 98. The firſt future is παραδειγματίσω. r. 122. ἐβουλήθη was minded * of βούλομαι. See r.397. One may there for forming ſake feigne βουλέω. ἀπολῦσαι to put away * as r.28. of ἀπολύω. λάθρᾳ privily * αὐτῆ He * as r.610. ἐνθυμηθέντος thinking on * as r. 68. of ἐνθυμέομαι ἐνθυμέω may be feigned. ταῦτα theſe things * in r.565. 2. ἰδοὺ behold: * ἄγγελος the Angel * the former γ is read N. r. 694. κυρίου of the Lord * of κύριος. κατ' ὄναρ in a dreame * for κατὰ r.683. ὄναρ is not declined. r.543. ὤφθη appeared * as r. 42. of φαίνω. See r.145. υἱὸς ſonne * The Nominative is often for the Vocative.r. 603. μὴ φοβηθῆς feare not * as r.58. of φοβέομαι. It is to be remembred, that Deponents ſignifie like Active Verbs, though they are declined like Paſſives, and therefore to ſee r.24. and ſtarre after i of r. 51. παραλαβεῖν to take * as r. 29. of λαμβάνω in r. 436. τὴν γυναῖκα the wife * as r.512. in r. 538. σοῦ of thee * in r.563. See r.607. γυναῖκα hath an accute accent added. r. 667. τὸ γεννηθὲν that which is conceived * as r. 68. ἐστι is * in r. 319. It hath ν added r. 518. Τέξεται ſhe ſhall bring forth * as r. 77. of τίκτω in r. 458. καλέσεις thou ſhalt call * of καλέω. See r. 237. 428. τὸ ὄνομα the name * as r. 512. σώσει ſhall ſave * of σώζω. τὸν λαὸν the people * of λαός. αὐτῶν of himſelfe (or, his own.)* See r. 572. 2. 573 2. ἁμαρτιῶν ſinnes * of ἁμαρτία. ¶ A ſtudent is to look out every word in the Dictionary: and what may be there ſeen, ſhall be ſparingly here mentioned. τοῦτο ὅλον but all this * of οὗτος in r.565. 2. and ὅλος

as

as *r.*551.1. γένετο came to passe *as *r.*73,518. See *r.*400. of γίνομαι. πληρωθῇ might be fulfilled *as *r.*58. of πληρόω. τὸ ῥηθέν, that which was said * *Camden* would have it come of ἐρέω but *Pasor* and *Rhenius*, of ῥέω. see *r.*460. προφήτης prophet*as *r.*500. ἕξει shall have *of ἔχω, in *r.*416. μεθερμηνευόμενον being interpreted*as *r.*66. of μεθερμηνεύω. ω. μεθ' ἡμῶν with us. see *r.* 684. δ) ἐγερθεὶς being raised * of διεγείρω. It is compounded of διὰ and ἐγείρω see *r.*118. ἐποίησεν he did *as *r.*7. of ποιέω. ὡς as *It hath no accent. *r.* 664. O. προσέταξεν commanded *as *r.*7. of προστάττω. ¶ What cases Prepositions doe governe, and what they commonly import being in composition, see at *r.*632. &c. αὐτῆ of his own self (or his own) * when over αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, &c. there is the sharp Spirit, it is ἑαυτῷ, ἑαυτῇ &c. contracted. *r.*573.2. But when there is the soft Spirit, it is of αὐτὸς. οὐκ not * see *r.*627. *k.* ἐγνωκὼς he knew * as *r.*40, 401. ἕως ὅ untill what time * *r.*626. χρόνῳ time is understood. *r.*6. ο. ἔτεκε she brought forth * in *r.*468.

*Mat.*2. παρεγένοντο came*as *r.*76. of παραγίνομαι. See *r.*400. εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, το *Ierusalem**Plural and Neuter as *r.*507 ὁ τεχθεὶς he that is born*of τίκτω. See *r.*468. εἴδομεν we have seen*in *r.*411. ἤλθομεν we are come*of ἔρχομαι, from ἐλεύθω *r.*414. προσκυνῆσαι to worship * as *r.*28. of προσκυνέω. ἀκούσας having heard *of ἀκούω. ἐταράχθη was troubled *of ταράσσω or ταρέσσω. as *r.*41. πᾶσα Ἱεροσόλυμα all *Ierusalem*.*Here it is declined like μία. συναγαγὼν having gathered *of συνάγω. ἄγω hath his second Aorist ἤγον, and by *Pleonasmus* ἤγαγον, γα is inserted, as some deliver. Others say it is so Atrickly. And because in the Participle there is no Augment, therefore ν the Augment there departing, α the first Vowel of the Theam returneth. ἀρχιερεῖς the chiefe Priests, and γραμματεῖς the Scribes as *r.*526. ἐπυνθάνετο he demanded * as *r.*38. See *r.*458. γεννᾶται should be born * as *r.*220. of γεννάω. οὕτω said * of ὅπου. See *r.*108. It is commonly said to be in the second Aorist. γέγραπται it is written * as *r.*39. of γράφω. ἐλαχίστη the least * of ἐλάχιστος. His positive degree is μικρὸς little. See *r.*548. 2. ἡ art * in *r.*330. ἡγεμόσιν the Princes * of ἡγεμὼν, ὀνος, ὁσι, as *r.*512. from ἡγεμών is made ἡγεμόνη. *r.* 515. ἐξελεύσεται shall come forth * See ἔρχομαι in the Anomals. ἡγούμενος a Governour * as *r.*235. of ἡγέομαι. It is observed to be the Participle of the present tense in the Middle voyce, and here to be taken Substantively. ὅστις which *in *r.*576. 2. ποιμανεῖ shall rule * as *r.*10. See *r.*123. * ἠκρίβωσε diligently enquired *of ἀκριβόω. See *r.*107. πέμψας having sent (or sending)* of πέμπω. πορευθέντες going *of πορεύομαι. ¶ One having all πτῶ in memory may by the endings of most Verbs and Participles discern, in what tense they are, because such and such Terminations are proper unto such and such a tense; and so by considering the penult of many a word, it may be known unto what in the patterns it is to be referred. ἐξετάσατε search ye*as *r.*13. of ἐξετάζω. εὕρητε ye have found*as *r.*25. of ἰυρίσκω in *r.*415. ἀπαγγείλατε bring word again*as *r.*13. of ἀπαγγέλλω. κἀγὼ I also*for καὶ ἐγὼ. This contraction is called by some the Figure *Synalœpha*. τῷ βασιλεῖ the King* is in the Genitive. *r.*609. It hath the Attick Dialect. προῆγεν went before*as *r* 4. of προάγω. ἕστη it stood *in *r.*253. ἐπάνω ὅ over where*for ἐπάνω τούτου ὅ over the place where, as *Pasor* delivereth. *Rhenius* saith ὅ is sometimes an Adverb relative. ἰδόντες seeing * in *r.*411. ἐχάρησαν they rejoyced *as *r.*42. of χαίρω. πεσόντες falling down * of πίπτω, *r.*457. προσεκύνησαν they worshipped *of προσκυνέω. ἀνοίξαντες having opened *see *r.* 390. προσήνεγκαν they offered *as *r.*7. of προσφέρω. *r.*473, 142. χρηματισθέντες being admonished by God *of χρηματίζω. ἀνακάμψαι to return *of ἀνακάμπτω. ἴδε be thou* in *r.*324. ἄλλης another*of ἄλλος as *r*,567.2. ἀνεχώρησαν they departed*of ἀναχωρέω. εἶπον I shall tell *Pasor* observeth, that it may be referred to *r.*24, or 25. See *r.*142.

r.142. This Verb is after a speciall manner noted to keep his augment ι, and so to begin οι in every Mood, whereas other Verbs lose their augment; wheresoever πίπτω looseth his, or his first letters iteration. μέλλω wil * see r.443. & r.631. It is to be construed with ζητῶν, μέλλει ζητεῖν wil seek * τῦ ἀπολέσαι to destroy * *Rhenius* observeth that τῦ afore an Infinitive may sometimes be rendred by *ut*. See r.613. Act.26. 18. ἀπόλεσα of ἀπόλλυμι. r.391. ἐνεπαίχθη he was mocked * of ἐμπαίζω Fut. ἐμπαίξω. Some in ζω make their Future in ξω, though many doe in σω, as in r. 122. ἐφ made ἐμ in composition receiveth ν afore a Vowel. r.120. ἐθυμώθη was wroth * of θυμόω as r. 201. ἀπεστάλης having sent * ἀπέστειλα. See r.140. ἀνεῖλε slew * of ἀναιρέω in r.385. τὰς παῖδας the children * of παῖς as r.512. See r.618.1. ἀπὸ δύο from two yeers old * of δύο, one of two yeers old, as r.565.1. κατωτέρω under * the Comparative degree of the Adverb κάτω. Such comparisons *Pasor* declareth. See r.549. 2. ἠκούσθη was heard * of ἀκούω. See r.175. πολὺς much * in r.561.1. κλαίουσα weeping for (or bewailing) * of κλαίω. ἤθελε would * of ἐθέλω. r.107. παρακληθῆναι to be comforted * see r. 428, τελευτήσαντος being dead * of τελευτάω, τεθνήκασι are dead * of θνήσκω. See r.421. τὰ μέρη the coasts * of μέρος as r.521. κατῴκησεν he dwelt * of κατοικέω.

Mat. 3. ὁ βαπτιστὴς the Baptist * as r.557. It is to be remembred, that in forming verball Nounes, the Augment of Verbs is cast away, and also the consonant iterated with ι · of βαπτίζω. μετανοεῖτε repent ye * of μετανοέω as r.208. ἤγγικε is at hand, or hath drew nigh * of ἐγγίζω. ἑτοιμάσατε prepare ye * of ἑτοιμάζω. εὐθείας straight * of εὐθὺς as r.557.1. εἶχε had * in r.108. ἔνδυμα raiment * In considering the forming of a Verb, or of a Nounе from a Verb, it is best to omit the composition. It is of δύω, as r.555.2. θρίχες haires * of ἡ θρὶξ, τρίχος, as r.512. τὴν ὀσφῦν the loine * of ὀσφὺς ὀσφυος. See r.513. ἀκρίδας locusts * of ἀκρὶς, μέλι hony * gen. μέλιτος. ἐξομολογούμενοι confessing * of ἐξομολογέομαι. See r.235: τίς who * r.570.2. ὑπέδειξε hath warned * of ὑποδείκνυμι. It borroweth tenses of innitiate δείκω. φυγεῖν to flee * of φεύγω. See r.146. δόξητε think ye * as r.24. of δοκέω in r.405. δύναται is able * of δύναμαι in r.407. as r. 273. κοίτῃ is put * in r.369. πιεῖν bringing forth * as r.585. ἐν ὕδατι in water * see r. 545.1. ὀπίσω μου after me * r.626. ἰσχυρότερος stronger * of ἰσχυρὸς, as r.546. It is not ἰσχῡρότερος, because υ in this word is long, as it is testified in the Treatise of the quantity of syllables, in the Grammar of *Scotus*, which seemeth to be the best of that subject. μοῦ than me * r. 605. βαστάσαι to beare * of βαστάζω. διακαθαριεῖ he wil throughly purge * of διακαθαίρω. This is an Attick future. r.658. It is declined as the second Future active in r.10. And the said Attick future in the middle voyce, as εὐαγγελιοῦμαι is declined as the second Future Middle in r.78. συνάξει wil gather * of συνάγω. κατακαύσει wil burn up * of κατακαίω. See r.426. διεκώλυεν forbade * as r.4. of διακωλύω. ἔρχῃ comest * as r.37. ἀποκριθεὶς answering * of ἀποκρίνομαι. ἄφες suffer thou * as r.353. of ἀφίημι. πρέπον becomming * as r.32, 577.2. It is of the Impersonal πρέπει in r.490. Some Impersonals have a Participle in the Neuter Gender, ἀρέσκον he suffereth * in r.352. ἤλθεν went up * as r.253. of ἀναβαίνω in r.394. εὐθὺς straightway * an Adverb. *Pasor* signifieth Adverbs by Adv. ἀνεῴχθησαν were opened * as r.41. The simple Verb out of use οἴγω hath a prefixed Atticly. See r.656, 390. εὐδόκησα I am wel pleased * of εὐδοκέω. See r.405. It hath no Augment. It is as εὐλογέω in r.115. (γ.) *Moquotus* saith: compounds of εὖ, a consonant following receive no augment, as εὐμενίζω I make wel willing, ἐυμένιζον unlesse peradventure the εὖ be turned into ηυ Atticly, as ἠυμένιζον.

Mat. 4. ἀνήχθη was led aside * of ἀνάγω. πειρασθῆναι to be tempted * of πειράζω. νηστεύσας having fasted * of νηστεύω. τεσσεράκοντα forty * is indeclined r.582.1. ἐπείνασεν

was an hungred *of πεινάω. See r.238. γένωνται be made *as r.87. of γίνομαι. ζήσεται shall live* of ζάω as r.77. ἔστω setteth *in r.245. βάλε cast thou *as r.14. of βάλλω. See r.144.g.395. σεαυτὸν thy selfe *as r.572.2. ἐντελεῖται he wil give charge *as r. 78, 198. of ἐντέλλομαι. χερσὶν hands*as r.512,518. ἀροῦν they shal beare up*as r.10. of αἴρω. See r.123. προσκόψῃς thou dash*as r.24. of προσκόπτω. πόδα foot*of πούς. ἔφη said*in r.377. Aor.2. ἐπειρασθήσεις thou shalt tempt*of ἐπειράζω. δείκνυσι sheweth*as r.247. δώσω I wil give*of δίδωμι, from δόω out of use. It is to be remembred, that what tenses for the moſt part the Verbs in μι have like the Barytones, and formed from their primitives in ω, are not mentioned in the Introduction, but are omitted like as the Tenses of Circumflexes, which they have like the Barytones or τύπτω. πεσὼν falling down*as r.35. of πίπτω in r.457. λατρεύσεις thou shalt serve*of λατρεύω. διήκονει did minister*as r.207. of διακονέω. See r.116.t. παρεδόθη was delivered up * of παραδίδωμι. καταλιπὼν leaving*of καταλείπω. see r. 147. ὁδὸν by the way *Here some convenient prepoſition is to be underſtood. Via ſaith *ad viam*. It is ſaid in the Syntaxe of the Grammar of *Scotus*, Prepoſitions are often underſtood by the Greeks. καθήμενος ſitting* in r.368. It is rendred, which ſate, becauſe the Participle of the preſent tenſe is alſo the preterimperfect tenſe, as in r. 32. μέγα great*in r.564. ἀνέστειλε is riſen up*of ἀναστέλλω. See r.140. ἤρξατο began*as r.75.of ἄρχω. ἁλιεῖς fiſhers*of ἁλιεύς as r.526. ἀφέντες leaving*in r.357. ἠκολούθησαν they followed*of ἀκολουθέω. αὐτῷ him* r.611. πορευόμενος going on*as r.271. of πορεύομαι in r.394. ἐκεῖθεν from thence* ſee r.591. δύο two*in r. 574. τὸν τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου of Zebedee*υἱὸν is underſtood r.604. περιῆγεν he went about * of περιάγω. as r.4. ἐθεράπευσεν he healed *of θεραπεύω.

Mat.5. καθίσαντος being ſate*of καθίζω. It hath augment afore the compoſition. r.113. πενθοῦντες mourning*of πενθέω. See r.585. οἱ πραεῖς the meek* of πραΰς, as r. 557.1. παρακληθήσονται ſhall be comforted *of παρακαλέω, in r.428. χορτασθήσονται ſhall be filled (or ſatisfied) *of χορτάζω. οἱ ἐλεήμονες the mercifull * of ἐλεήμων as r. 572.2. ἐλεηθήσονται ſhall obtaine mercy*of ἐλεέω. ὄψονται ſhall ſee * of ὁράω. See r. 449. δεδιωγμένοι perſecuted *of διώκω. ἀγαλλιᾶσθε be exceeding glad*as r.226.of ἀγαλλιάω. μωρανθῇ be without ſavour*of μωραίνω. ἁλισθήσεται ſhall it be ſalted*as r.43. of ἁλίζω. οὐδὲν nothing *of οὐδείς in r.577.1. βληθῆναι to be caſt*of βάλλω in r. 395. κρυβῆναι to be hid *as r.62.of κρύπτω. see r.150. κειμένη ſet* in r.370. τιθέασι do put*in r.244. but Ionically. λαμψάτω let ſhine*of λάμπω. δοξάσωσι glorifie*of δοξάζω. νομίζητε think ye*of νομίζω. καταλῦσαι to deſtroy*of καταλύω. ἕνα one*in r.576 1. γένηται be fulfilled (or done) as*r.87. Here the Verb is ſingular, though his Nominative be plural. r.598. πλεονάσῃ ſhal abound * of πλεονάζω. πλεῖον more* *Scapula* ſaith, the Adverb πλεῖον is ſometimes uſed with a Genitive r.626. ſo the Syntaxis of *Varennius* in *Scotus*, which uſed with that of *Rhenius*, doth render reaſon even for every manner of ſpeech uſed by the Greeks. τῶν γραμματέων than the Scribes (do) viz. abound in righteouſneſſe, as ſome render the ſpeech; others would have to be underſtood τῆς δικαιοσύνης, than the righteouſnes. οὐ μὴ in no wiſe* ſee r.627. πλεῖον is the Neuter Gender of πλείων, as r.572.1.573.1. of the poſitive πολύς. see r. 548.2. Alſo Neuter Adjectives often become Adverbs r.602. εἴρηται it hath been ſaid * in r.460. ἔσῃ ſhall be *in r.322. κἀκεῖ and there * of καὶ & ἐκεῖ. μνησθῇς remembreſt as*r.58.of μιμνήσκω in r.444. ἄφες leave thou* in r.353. διαλλάγηθι be reconciled*as r.48. of διαλλάσσω. εὐνοῶν agreeing (or well affected) *of εὔνοος. ἕως ὅτου whiles*ὅτου is Attickly for οὗ, ſaith *Paſor* governed of ἕως r.626. when ſuch a difficult word as ὅτου is, occurreth, the Index of *Paſors Manuall* is to be looked into, and if it appeare not there; then to ſearch in

the

the Index of *Caninius*, *Clenard*, or the Indexes of *Rhenius*. παραδῷ he deliver* in *r.* 267. βληθήσῃ thou be cast* *Rhenius* in his book called *Aurea Clavis* p. 129. signifieth that this Verb is here of the first Future in the Subjunctive passive, like as ἴσῃ in *Eph.* 6 3. All the workes of *Rhenius* concerning Greek are very profitable, as his *Prior pars Grammaticæ*, his *Posterior pars Grammaticæ sive Grammatica major*, his *Aurea clavis* concerning Verbs, his parsing of the Gospels, &c. see *r.* 395. πρὸς τὸ ἐπιθυμῆσαι for to lust after* of ἐπιθυμέω, see *r.* 613. It governeth αὐτῆς a Genitive *r.* 608. ἕξελε pull out* as *r.* 14. of ἐξαιρέω, in *r.* 389. συμφέρει it is profitable* in *r.* 492. Impersonals are declined in the voyce of the third person singular onely. ἀπόλλυται do perish* as *r.* 87. See *r.* 391. ἀπόλλυμι hath this tense from inusitate ὄλλω. see *r.* 144. g. δότω let give* in *r.* 261. μοιχᾶσθαι to commit adultery* of μοιχάομαι. There is used afore, μοιχεύω, a *Synonymum*. γαμήσῃ shall marry* see *r.* 398. ὀμόσαι to swear* why there is an o in the penult, and not ω, see *r.* 239. μέλαινα black* in *r.* 562, 1. μὴ ἀντιστῆναι that ye resist not*. The *Geneva* hath it, *Resist not.* in *r.* 269. of ἀνθίστημι. It is to be observed, that Grammarians doe not all alike expound difficult speeches. Some say, here the Infinitive is used for the Imperative by the Figure *Enallage* in *r.* 652. Others, as *Rhenius* in p. 260. noteth, would have here θέλητε or θέλητε will ye, or be ye willing, to be understood. Others say, μὴ is sometimes used with an Infinitive signifying as an Imperative. στρέψον turn thou* as *r.* 13. of στρέφω. τῷ αἰτοῦντι to him that asketh* of αἰτέω. δίδου give thou* in the pattern it is δίδοθι. *r.* 257. but here it is like a Verb circumflex in *r.* 210. see *r.* 313. δανίσασθαι to borrow* of δανίζω to lend. μὴ ἀποστραφῇς turn thou not away* as *r.* 59. of ἀποστρέφω. see *r.* 145. καταρωμένους cursing* of καταράομαι. ἀσπάσασθε ye do salute* as *r.* 86. of ἀσπάζομαι.

Mat. 6. θεαθῆναι to be beholden* of θεάομαι. γένεσθε let know* as *r.* 261. of γινώσκω in *r* 401. ἑστῶτες standing* as *r.* 93. *Rhenius* saith thus, ἵστημι hath his perfect tense Active ἕστακα, the perf. middle ἕσταα, thence ἑστάως, which the Attricks contract ἑστὼς and it is declined ἑστώς, ἑστῶσα ἑστός, G. ἑστῶτος ἑστώσης ἑστῶτος. φανῶσι they may appeare* as *r.* 59. of φαίνω. κλείσας having shut* of κλείω. προσεύξαι pray thou* as *r.* 80. of προσεύχομαι. ὁμοιωθῆτε be ye like* as *r.* 58. of ὁμοιόω. οἶδε knoweth* of οἶδα see *r.* 411, 190. οἶδα τῶν ὑμᾶς αἰτῆσαι afore you doe aske*. Here afore the Infinitive is an Article with a prepositon, and also an Accusative afore it. So ὃν τρόπον τὸν ὄχλον ἐπιτρέπεσθαι αὐτῷ, as the people pressed upon him. ἄλειψαι annoint thou* of ἀλείφω. νίψαι wash thou* of νίπτω. ἁπλοῦς single* as *r.* 554. 1. δυσὶ two* in *r.* 578. 1. ἀνθέξεται he wil hold to* of ἀντέχομαι. And in it τ turneth into θ afore the future, because it doth begin with the sharp Spirit. See in *r.* 416. & see *r.* 118 φάγητε ye shal eate* as *r.* 25 of ἐσθίω in *r.* 471. So *Camden.* πίητε shall drink* as *r.* 25. of πίνω in *r.* 454. ἐνδύσασθε shall put on* as *r.* 86. τῆς τροφῆς than meat* governed of πλείων *r.* 626. προσθεῖναι to adde* in *r.* 269. πῆχυν a cubit* in *r.* 536. καταμάθετε consider ye* of καταμανθάνω in *r.* 438. αὐξάνει is singular, though κρίνα the plural. *r.* 598. περιεβάλετο was clothed* as *r.* 76. of περιβάλλω. ἀμφιέννυσι clotheth* as *r.* 247. of ἀμφιέννυμι in *r.* 389. προστεθήσεται shall be added* in *r.* 283. ἡ αὔριον the morrow* as *r.* 617. They understand herein ἡμέρα ἐσομένη the day which shall be. τὰ ἑαυτῆς the things of it own selfe* see *r.* 621.

From my lodging in Browns-court *almost over against the* Sessions-house-gate *in the* Old-baily *of* London. *Octob.* 17. *anno* 1650.

FINIS.

Words and Figures to be amended, as follo-weth.

IN *r.*53. read, I *wiſh that I be beaten.* In *r.*99. fot σ read χ. make 99. where after 98 is 104. In *r.*101. for ξ put ζ. In *r.*150. *this tenſe.* In h. there againſt to make ἐῤῥάπτω to be ῥάπτω. And in 1. of *r.*151. *with a changed Vowell or a changed Diphthong.* In *r.*158. to put πέπλησθον for πέπλωσθον. In *r.*197. *of* is wanting. In *r.*198. *of* is too much. In *r.*214. ποιῇς is too much. In *r.*269. make it δοῦναι. In *r.*278. make it ἐδίδόμεσθον. In *r.*338. in the Duall number make it ἴστον. In *r.*347. make the third perſon ſingular ἵστω. In *r.*400. make it γίγνομαι. In *c* there againſt put, See *r.*189. And in *t* See *r.*254. and in *υ* ſee *r.*145. Over againſt 420. put *b* See *r.*175. *c* ſee *r.*150. In *r.*477. after ὄσα put perf. ὅλα. In *q.* againſt *r.*489 make it *r.*320. In *t* againſt *r.* 500. make it *the Genitive in α.* In *r.* 569 2. make it σφαίτερος. In *r.*571.2. make the ſecond ὁ to be ὦ. In *r.* 588. make it ζευγούλος, ζευγούσης, ζευγύντος. In *r.*636 after *Accuſative* make a Comma. in *r.*670. read, *if it begin with* κ. in page 40. and line 7. make the former number 634. In page 40. and line 25. make 419. to be 415. in the 11 line of p.41. for 40 put 4 In the 12 line make 60 to be 600. In page 43. and line 21. for 574. put 578. In page 44. and the 8. line, 389. make 385.